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SEARCH FOR THE VICTIMS

Bodies of Fifteen Persons Killed in the Cleveland Accident Found.

FOUR ARE STILL UNDER THE WATER

The Motorman Who Was In Charge of the Car Which Made the Fatal Plunge Placed Under Arrest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The bodies of fifteen victims of last night's catastrophe were to-day recovered. This accounts for all but four of the passengers known to have been on the car at the time it made its plunge from the open Central Viaduct draw into the Cuyahoga River.

The Dead.

The verified list of the dead and missing is as follows:

BROWN, Mrs. MINNIE C., 10 Thurman Street.
DAVIS, Miss BESSIE, school teacher in Sackett School, lived at 107 Noyes Street.
FOSTER, HARRY W., a clerk, 51 Mentor Avenue.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD, conductor on ill-fated car, 121 East End Avenue.
HOFFMAN, GERTIE, seven years old, 1,508 Pearl Street.
HOFFMAN, HARVEY, seven years old, 1,508 Pearl Street.
HULETZ, LOUIS F., mail carrier, thirty-eight years of age.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. A. A., thirty years old, 1,508 Pearl Street.
LEPEHNE, or CLEMENS, CURT, pianist, 660 Jennings Avenue.
McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, baseball player, 77 Trowbridge Avenue.
MECKLENBURG, HENRY W., tailor, 58 Mary Street.
METTGEN, MARIE, twenty-one years of age, domestic, 10 Joseph Street.
PALMER, Mrs. MARTHA, 44 Grant Street.
SARINSKI, AUGUSTA, 207 Central Avenue.
SAUERNHEIMER, Mrs. JOHN A., 76 Professor Street.

The Missing.

The following are missing:

GALLAGHER, MATTHEW, Hamilton Street.
PAGE, B. C., residence unknown.
SAUERNHEIMER, Mrs. MARTHA, 154 Merchants Avenue.
VOTH, LOTTIE, Branch Avenue.

Augustus Rodgers, the motorman in charge of the car, was arrested at his home this morning, and brought to the Central Station, where he was questioned by the Coroner and police officials. He stated that Conductor Hoffman gave him the signal to go ahead. Asked as to how the conductor could have given the "all right" signal in the face of the fact that the red light signal, showing that the draw was open, was hung on the closed bridge gates, Rodgers replied that Hoffman probably thought the draw was just closing instead of opening. Rodgers was released after giving bond for $5,000.

A crowd of fully 5,000 spectators gathered at the scene of the accident this morning, when the search for the missing bodies was resumed. Diver Joseph Eberhart was employed by the street car company to assist in the search, and, after he had been at work two hours on the river bottom he gave the pull-up signal for the grappling hooks, and the body of Mail Carrier Louis Huletz was brought to the surface.

Huletz's brother had stood on the dock all night, peering anxiously through the darkness, and inquiring again and again if his brother had been found. When the mutilated body of Louis was brought up the brother became wild with grief, and he could hardly be restrained. The top of the head was almost torn off.

About 10 o'clock Diver Metcalf came to the surface and said that a body was held down by the trucks. The body is thought to be that of Miss Martha Sauernheimer. The friends and relatives of Miss Sauernheimer walked up and down the dock, wringing their hands and crying, most of the morning. The unfortunate girl's father became so desperate that it became necessary to take him away. It was feared at one time that he contemplated jumping into the river. It may take a day or two to raise the trucks, but until they are brought up nothing can be done.

About 10:30 o'clock a river man reported to the police that the body of a little girl was floating under the Big Four bridge, at South Water Street. Investigation developed the fact that the body was lodged against the piles. It was identified as the body of Gertie Hoffman.

The work of searching for the four undiscovered bodies will be resumed to-morrow.

Patrick Looney, the only passenger of the car who was taken from the water alive, is still at the hospital in a critical condition. He has not regained consciousness since being taken there.

The most plausible theory regarding the cause of the disaster is the removal of the circuit breaker, which was replaced by a derailing switch about two weeks ago. Formerly the circuit was broken several hundred feet from the swinging portion of the viaduct whenever the draw was open. According to the new contrivance, which was constantly set to derail a car, it was necessary for the car to stop. The conductor would set the "derailer" and signal the motorman to go ahead. This procedure was enacted last night, and as the misty rain had covered the glass in the vestibule the motorman claims to have been unable to see the danger lights, depending solely upon the conductor's signals. As the conductor went down to death with his car, it will never be known what caused him to fail to see the lights or know that the bridge was swung.

Motorman Rodgers, in an interview, said: "I stopped at the derailing switch, as I always do. I saw the conductor go ahead. I watched him, and he gave me the signal to come on. I did as directed, gave the motor one notch, as I saw no red lights, and naturally thought that everything was all right. As I struck the gates I heard some one yell, 'Jump!' I turned off the power as much as possible, and jumped. After the car plunged into the river I ran down the bridge to the Haymarket, in order to notify the police, and then went to the docks and helped. I was arrested at my home, and did not know the police were after me."

C. R. Brenner, the Captain of the bridge, was standing at the guard gates at the time the car approached. He says he saw the conductor run ahead to the switch and signal the motorman to proceed, and that the car was going at a speed of six miles per hour when it struck the gates. He made a futile attempt to hold the gates, and would have been carried down had it not been for a man who was with him, and who dragged him aside. Just as the lights went out he saw the people rush to the front of the car, and heard a girl scream. He says the car did not turn much in falling.

Man's Clothing Found on a Pier.

A policeman found a bundle of man's clothing on the pier at the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street yesterday morning. There was a ragged and rusty frock coat of diagonal cloth, black vest, Scotch trousers, and heavy blue flannel cap.

A letter in a pocket, written from England June 24, 1895, bore the address, 41 Rosemary Lane, and was signed "Patrick Nestor and Joe." The letter was a friendly one, and showed that the sweetheart had come to America within a year.

IRISH FLAG BROKE FRIENDSHIP

Put on Mr. Winant's Flagstaff Before He Could Get Up an Election Broom, and He Sues Mr. Carsten.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., Nov. 17.—Henry Winant and Gottfried Carsten, two old and respected residents of Pleasant Plains, who have for years been warm friends, met as bitter enemies in Justice Smith's courtroom, at this place, last evening. Mr. Winant is the plaintiff and Mr. Carsten is the defendant in a suit for trespass and damages, resulting from a practical joke played on the plaintiff some time during election night.

Mr. Winant is a well-to-do oyster planter, and is well known in the oyster trade in New-York City. He has a handsome home on the Amboy Road, between this place and Pleasant Plains, and in his front yard is a flagpole which attracts the attention of all passers-by, and of which Mr. Winant is very proud. The lower part of the pole is the remains of a large spruce tree which was killed by lightning. The limbs have been sawed off, and the whole pole painted red, white, and blue.

Mr. Winant is an ardent Republican, and it has been his practice for many years to celebrate Republican victories by raising an American flag and a new broom to the top of his novel flagstaff the morning after election. He waited to read only the headings of the papers this year, and then started out with his flag and broom. His feelings can be imagined when he discovered an enormous Irish flag flaunting itself from the top of the flagstaff and the halyards knotted and twisted about the pole high above the trucks. He summoned his hired man, who declared that he could not climb the pole. Mr. Winant went about the neighborhood for volunteers to untangle the halyards. The first man to make the attempt discovered that the pole had been liberally greased, and he could get but a few feet up the pole when he would slide back. Several made the attempt, as Mr. Winant made a tempting offer of reward, but none was successful.

The villagers soon learned of the affair and gathered about, cracking jokes at Mr. Winant's expense. He was determined not to permit that green flag to stay, and finally telephoned to New-Brighton for a lineman. One arrived about noon with his climbers, and, after considerable difficulty, the ropes were untied, the green flag was lowered, and the new broom and the Stars and Stripes were raised. Just how much it cost, Mr. Winant declines to say, except that he would have raised that broom if it cost him $1,000, and he is willing to expend an equal amount to punish the joker.

The fact that Mr. Winant had friendly political disputes with Mr. Carsten turned his suspicions in the latter's direction. The further facts that the Irish flag was only a piece of muslin covered with green paint, with a harp in yellow, and that Mr. Carsten is the village wheelwright and carriage painter, he considers as confirmatory evidence of Mr. Carsten's guilt. Mr. Carsten says very emphatically that he is in no way responsible for the joke, and he is very much vexed that he should be suspected, in spite of his word, and brought into court. Issues were joined before the Justice last evening, and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when a great array of witnesses will be on hand.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT FREDERICK, MD.

Members of a Mob Wait Before Hanging a Man Until a Salvation Army Girl Offers Up a Prayer.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 17.—James Goings, a young negro, begged food at the residence of Hamilton Geisbert, near this city, yesterday afternoon. After eating voraciously he attacked Miss Lizzie Jones, who was alone in the house. The negro broke her nose and cut her with a razor. He was arrested, and held for a hearing Monday. A few hours later he was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to a tree on which, a few years ago, the negro Bigus was lynched for a similar crime.

As the rope was thrown over the limb of the tree, a Salvation Army lass who had kept by the side of the doomed man asked permission to pray for him.

The men paused, while the negro, with the rope about his neck, crouched by the tree. Beside him knelt the woman, who offered up a last petition for the condemned man. After a short prayer the woman arose and disappeared in the darkness. A moment more and Goings was suspended in midair. A single shot was fired. Some one sent a bullet into Goings's body. It pierced his heart and ended his agony.

A member of the mob made a brief speech, in which he said that they were there with the unfortunate wretch, not in a spirit of malice, but to make an example of him, and to teach his race that they must let the women of Frederick County alone.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES IS HERE

Will Attend the Production of Her Play Before Returning.

Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) the writer, was a passenger on the Campania, which arrived yesterday. She comes here, she says, for rest, and has no intention of doing any literary work. She has lately finished a new book, but would not say whether she had brought the manuscript with her to have it published here.

Mrs. Craigie will attend the production at Abbey's of her play, "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," in which Ellen Terry will play the leading rôle. She expects to return on the Campania, after it has made another round voyage. She went to the Waldorf.

Mrs. Craigie is a typical Englishwoman in manner. She has an attractive face, bright cheeks, and expressive eyes.

HOMESEEKERS POURING IN

Great Rush to Secure the Land of the Nez Perces Reservation.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 17.—The rush to the Nez Percés Reservation is proving even greater than was expected. From and through this city by every road leading to the garden spot are long trains of "prairie schooners" and every imaginable description of vehicle, carrying loads of homeseekers.

It is estimated that when the opening gun is fired, at noon on Monday next, at least 6,000 people will begin the wild scramble for choice locations.

Lumber is now being shipped to the points nearest the reservation from this and other places. By Monday night it is estimated that 2,000 houses will have been erected in the promised land.

Exposed the Court to Measles.

Policeman Thomas Haslutt of the West Forty-seventh Street Station found David McCullagh of 444 West Fifty-fourth Street insensible on West Fifty-first Street on Saturday night and arrested him for intoxication.

Yesterday Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Court, discharged the prisoner.

"Your Honor," exclaimed McCullagh, "my baby was sick and I went to the drug store for medicine, and when hurrying home a weakness overcame me; I wasn't drunk."

"What is the matter with your child?" asked the Magistrate.

"Measles."

"What, measles! and you here exposing the Court and the audience. Get out and go home as fast as you can."

Boys Threw Stones at a Brakeman.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—As John Brown, an Erie Railroad brakeman, was passing along the top of a train at Monmouth Street to-night he was assailed with a shower of stones by a gang of boys who gather nightly at that point. One of the stones struck Brown on the head and nearly knocked him from the car.

Robert Howe, another train hand, caught the boy who threw the stone. He gave his name as Robert Traitor, and was locked up in the Oakland Avenue Police Station.

Excellent Carpets.—No such high qualities and low prices to be found anywhere as at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

THE TREASURY SITUATION

May Be an Issue of Bonds Before Winter Is Over.

CHANCE FOR GOOD WORK BY CONGRESS

Treasury Officials Believe that There Will Be Occasion to "Protect" the Gold Reserve Within a Few Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—It is admitted at the Treasury Department that unless Congress shall take prompt action in behalf of the Treasury it probably will be necessary to issue bonds some time in the course of the Winter to protect the gold reserve. The Treasury officials naturally are disinclined to declare in advance that a bond issue will be needed, but they find it difficult to show any means by which it can be avoided.

The hope was held out through the Summer and the early Autumn that two influences would operate powerfully to build up the gold reserve. One was the reduction of the surplus of redundant currency in the New-York banks by the increasing activity of business, and the other was the import of gold under the stimulus of large exports of American cotton and cereals.

The reduction of the New-York bank reserves has taken place, but it has failed to arrest absolutely the export of gold. The influence of increasing Treasury receipts, which have reduced the net monthly deficit in the Treasury, also has failed to accomplish all that was expected. Receipts are now within $20,000,000 per year of the self-supporting point, and the monthly deficit does not contribute largely to the volume of the circulating medium.

The operations of the bond syndicate kept the reserve intact for several months, and small receipts of gold in exchange for currency have met incidental losses, but an absolute and important increase in the net reserve has seemed to be beyond the power of any of the resources which have been counted upon to produce it. The sales of bills of exchange have not been sufficient to turn the tide of gold strongly in this direction, and October, which is usually a month of gold imports, has shown a small balance of exports. The operations of the syndicate, so far as the figures indicate, have simply served to equalize the gold movement without bringing foreign capital in large amounts toward the United States.

The imports and exports of gold by months for the present year are shown in the following table:

Month.	Exports.	Imports.
January	$25,929,828	$1,231,339
February	1,565,194	5,632,197
March	3,126,094	7,246,384
April	2,883,610	4,923,371
May	1,585,071	4,856,264
June	131,641	2,095,391
July	3,867,518	571,451
August	16,667,261	1,534,086
September	17,424,065	749,456
October	1,873,897	1,787,776

These figures show net exports for the year of $44,436,464, which is considerably in excess of the gold production of the country during these months, without making allowance for the use of gold in the arts. The redemption of Treasury notes and United States notes, which ran at so rapid a rate last Winter, has dwindled lately to about the amount of the exports of gold, indicating no further demand than for export purposes. The way in which these redemptions have run during the present year is shown in the following table:

Month.	United States Notes.	Sherman Notes.	Total.
January	$43,415,283	$1,702,455	$45,117,738
February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952
March	806,495	279,590	1,089,085
April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571
May	734,747	431,725	1,166,472
June	796,502	442,785	1,239,287
July	3,122,620	704,175	3,826,795
August	16,218,815	344,702	16,563,517
September	17,119,814	257,670	17,377,484
October	1,849,018	317,865	2,166,883

The decision to issue bonds when the reserve drops to the neighborhood of $75,000,000, which was made by the Administration during the drain of July and August, is based upon the belief that negotiations can be conducted more profitably before the reserve drops lower than afterward. Secretary Carlisle's plan last Winter was to permit the reserve to go as low as $55,000,000 or $60,000,000, in the hope that the drain might stop at that point, but the manner in which the situation got away from him and carried the reserve down at jumps of several million a day, to $41,000,000, taught the lesson that action ought to be taken at an earlier date.

The Treasury was compelled to accept almost any terms offered by the bond syndicate at that time because of the panic which followed upon the rapid depletion of the reserve and the forced loan by the Treasury from the coin held against gold certificates. The sum of $75,000,000 is now regarded as "the apprehension minimum," in the language of Mr. Bagehot, the eminent English economist, in speaking of the Bank of England, and measures to protect the reserve will be under consideration as it declines toward that point.

Though it is believed that the present drain will not be serious enough to compel a bond issue, the expectation is that in the absence of action by Congress an issue will be necessary within three months.

TROLLEY CAR RAN INTO COACH

Driver's Leg Broken and a Passenger Hurt—Motorman Arrested.

Winslow Morris, fifty-five years old, of 231 South Third Street, Brooklyn, motorman of Trolley Car 2,311 of the Greenpoint line, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of criminal carelessness, the complainant being James Levy of 431 West Forty-second Street, this city.

Levy is a coachman employed by Thomas Farley, a livery stable keeper, 325 West Houston Street, this city. While returning from a funeral, at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Levy drove his coach on Greenpoint Avenue. At Newell Street the trolley car struck the coach, and Levy was thrown into the street, and his left leg was fractured.

Rosina Miniligo, twenty years old, of 34 Sullivan Street, who was in the coach, received a severe scalp wound. The damage to the coach was $50. Morris will be arraigned before Justice Laimbeer this morning.

Organization of the Senate.

Ex-Collector Francis Hendricks of Syracuse was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Speaking of the organizaiton of the Senate at Albany next January, Mr. Hendricks said that whether Lieut. Gov. Saxton organized it or whether it was done by the elected President pro tem, it would be effected by a distinct rule to that effect.

"At present," Mr. Hendricks continued, "the Senate is dead, and its rules are dead. Under the Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor has no power to appoint the committees, except it be given to him expressly by resolution of the Senate. No question will thus be raised of taking away from Mr. Saxton certain powers because, at present, he does not possess them."

A Theatrical Manager Insane.

George Keogh, a theatrical manager, living at 230 West Eightieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night by his wife and Dr. C. H. Peck, and committed to the insane pavilion. Mr. Keogh has lately undergone several operations for cancer of the tongue, which have undermined his health.

CAUGHT NEAR A SUSPICIOUS FIRE

Gabriel Marchanol, Insurance Agent, Charged with Attempting to Burn a Tenement House.

Policeman Quirk of the West Twentieth Street Police Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Gabriel Marchanol, thirty-five, a real estate and fire insurance agent, at 70 Seventh Avenue, on a charge of having attempted to burn the five-story tenement house at 104 Seventh Avenue early yesterday morning.

Quirk was on post at 3 o'clock, when he heard a scream coming from the house. He ran to the place and found in the hall Meyer Friedman and his wife, who told him that a man running up the street had tried to set fire to the house. Quirk chased the man and caught him. He was Marchanol.

Mrs. Friedman told Magistrate Mott that she, her husband, and three children lived in the basement of the house. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning she was awakened by the smell of smoke, and running into the rear basement found that a barrel filled with paper had been soaked with turpentine, and was in a blaze. Her screams awakened her husband, who put out the fire. They saw the prisoner run up the stairway into the hall and out of the house.

Marchanol told the Magistrate he had gone into the house to get a bottle of water. The policeman reminded him that he had no bottle of water when arrested, and he said that he had gone into the house merely to get a drink. The policeman told the Magistrate that he had searched Marchanol's room, but had discovered nothing. He said that the floor of the basement had been sprinkled with turpentine, and had it not been for the timely discovery of the blaze a disastrous fire would surely have resulted.

T. H. Mullin, the owner of the building, said there were sixty tenants in the house. He knew of no reason for Marchanol's act, unless it had been that the fire would scare the tenants into insuring their household effects. Marchanol waived examination, and was held in $1,000 for trial.

M'CORMICK-ROCKEFELLER WEDDING

Final Arrangements for the Ceremony—The Young Couple to Pass the Winter in Italy.

The wedding of Miss Edith Rockefeller and Mr. Harold F. McCormick will be solemnized in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, at noon on Nov. 26.

The bridesmaids will be the Misses Scott and Miss Caldwell of New-York, Miss Frances Adams of Boston, Miss Carrie McCormick of Chicago, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Emma Rockefeller, a cousin of the bride, while her sister, Miss Alta Rockefeller, will be the maid of honor. The bride will also be accompanied to the altar by two young nephews of the bridegroom—Cyrus McCormick and Emmons Blaine.

Mr. McCormick's best man will be his brother, Mr. Stanley McCormick. The eight ushers are Mr. John Garrett of Baltimore, Mr. Howard Colby of New-York, Mr. James Blair of Scranton, Mr. Jacob Otto of Buffalo, Mr. Turlington Harvey of Chicago, and Mr. John Chapman of Chicago, and Mr. Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, cousins of the bridegroom.

After the wedding a small reception and breakfast will follow at the home of the bride, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. On Dec. 4 Mr. and Mrs. McCormick will sail for Europe, intending to pass the Winter in Italy.

SOLDIERS TO COLLECT THE TAXES

Canadian Militiamen Sent Against the Rebellious Settlers in an Ottawa County Township.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 17.—There has not been so much excitement in military circles here since 1885, when the militia was being sent out to quell the Northwest rebellion started by Riel, as there has been since noon yesterday. In this case the rebellion is not against the State, but against the payment of municipal taxes in the township of Lowe, in Ottawa County, Quebec.

While the form of calling out the militia is very different, the means of getting troops to the front are always the same. At 9:30 o'clock to-day a special train left here with a detachment of the Forty-third Battalion, and later a detachment of cavalry and artillery left here for the scene of trouble.

The military train comprised seven cars. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia, and Gen. Gascoigne were at the station and addressed the officers and men. Lieut. Col. Aylmer, Assistant Adjutant General, is in command of the troops.

To-day the priests in the troubled district were among the settlers and tried to persuade them to yield and pay their taxes. What the settlers principally object to is the back taxes. They hold that they have never received anything in the way of improvements which would justify them in paying taxes.

SIX MILES ON A WILD CABOOSE

Conductor Ruffin's Rapid Ride to Meet Instantaneous Death—Two Others Escape.

CORONA, Ala., Nov. 17.—While a heavy freight train on the Southern Railway was climbing a long grade near here this morning, the caboose and two cars broke loose and started back down grade. Conductor W. F. Ruffin was the only man in the caboose, and he applied the hand brakes, but to no avail, the wild cars gathering speed as they ran.

Seeing that to jump meant certain death, Ruffin remained at the useless brakes.

After running six miles the cars dashed into the engine of the Corona express, which was backing down from the junction to Corona station. The engineer and his fireman jumped from the express train engine just in time to save themselves. The engine and freight cars, the latter then running fully eighty miles an hour, were smashed, and Ruffin, still at the brakes when the crash came, was killed instantly. The passengers on the express escaped with a shaking up.

IRRAWADDY MOVED A SHORT DISTANCE

Powerful Tugs Continue to Work on the Stranded Steamer.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Two powerful tugs worked for hours to-day pulling at the stranded steamer Irrawaddy, and succeeded in moving the big vessel about seventy-five feet. The steamer is now on two bars, her bow pointing in a northeasterly direction.

Work was resumed at high tide to-night, but the boat refused to budge an inch, owing to the unusually calm sea. The tugs were equipped with powerful searchlights, and thousands on the board walk watched the proceedings at sea. The work will be continued all night, but it is doubtful if the steamer will be pulled off the beach before to-morrow morning's high tide.

William Goan of New-York, an engineer employed by the wrecking company, was injured this morning, and was taken to the Long Branch Hospital. Goan's leg got caught in a rope attached to a block.

Horse Kicked the Lamp.

Patrick Reilly, fifty-five years old, of 498 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, carried a lighted lamp into his stable, 334 Fourteenth Street, at 7:30 o'clock last night. While he was in one of the stalls, a horse kicked the lamp and Reilly, in endeavoring to extinguish the fire, which resulted, was severely burned on the arms and chest. He was taken to the Seney Hospital.

Montreal train via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the dining car.—Adv.

BURGLAR FIRED TO KILL

John Smith of West Hoboken Shot as He Entered His Home.

REVOLVER WAS PRESSED TO HIS SIDE

Second Burglar Threatened to Shoot Another Occupant of the House and a Neighbor Was Ready to Shoot Smith.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—John Smith, thirty-six years old, of 274 Spring Street, was shot by a burglar at 2 o'clock this morning. He is in Christ Hospital, and will probably die.

Smith and his father, Henry Smith, who is sixty years old, work until a late hour. They worked last night until after midnight. On their way home they stopped at a restaurant to get something to eat, and then concluded to take home a pail of oysters. When these were opened it was 1:30 o'clock. They reached home about twenty minutes later.

There is an alley beside the house. They passed through this alley in order to enter by the rear door. They found this door open, but supposed that Mrs. Smith had neglected to close it. The elder Smith passed through the kitchen into the dining room, while the son waited for him to light the gas, intending to put the pail of oysters he carried in the refrigerator.

When the gas was lighted in the front room the younger Smith saw what he thought was a bundle beside the ice box. It was partly hid in the shadow. As Smith advanced toward the box a man rose from beside it. Smith grappled with him.

The next instant the burglar pressed a pistol against his side and fired. The ball took effect, and as Smith staggered back the burglar escaped through the door and into the yard of the adjoining house, where he scaled a fence and got away through Traphagen Street.

Smith, recovering from the shock, and in the excitement not realizing how badly he was wounded, started after him. By this time the noise and the shouts of the Smiths had aroused Solomon Moser, who lives in the next house. He rushed out, armed with a revolver. Mistaking Smith for a burglar, he leveled the pistol at his head.

"Hold on!" shouted Smith. "I've been shot once. That's enough."

Recognizing his neighbor's voice, and being told which way the burglar had gone, Moser blew a whistle and started in pursuit of the burglar, but the chase was useless.

In the meantime Herman Otsinger, who lives on the second floor of Smith's house, also heard the noise. He dressed hurriedly, and, as he stepped into the hall, he saw at the front hall window a second burglar, who was evidently preparing to escape that way. Otsinger saw that the man was in his stocking feet, but that was about all he did see. As he appeared in the hall the burglar leveled a pistol at him.

"Get back into your room," said the robber, "or I'll shoot you through the head."

Otsinger retired precipitately, but, peering out as he held the door on a crack, he saw the burglar drop to the top of the porch, whence he jumped to the ground and escaped without any one but Otsinger seeing him or knowing of his presence. His shoes were found on the lower floor wrapped in an overcoat which he had stolen from Mr. Henry Smith's room without awakening Mrs. Smith. With them was a box of trinkets which had been taken from the back parlor. Miss Annette Ryan, Henry Smith's seventeen-year-old stepdaughter, slept in the room. She had not been disturbed.

The shoes which the burglar left behind were of good quality. They were No. 7, and had been purchased of a shoe dealer named F. T. Smith, whose store is at 90 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. He says the shoes were undoubtedly bought of him, but he cannot tell to whom he sold them.

When the police finally arrived at the scene of the burglary they found the wounded man coolly seated on the steps of the house smoking a cigar. He was taken to Christ Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had struck him in the right side. It had broken two ribs, and, being then deflected upward, had lodged in the lower part of the lung.

The physicians were unable to extract the bullet. They have only slight hope for Smith's recovery, and Coroner Volk was summoned to take his statement. He could give no description of the burglar he encountered save to say that he was short and stocky. He thought he was about five feet six inches in height, and of dark complexion.

Mr. Otsinger says the burglar he saw in the upper hall was tall and slim, of fair complexion, and about thirty years old.

BURNED, SEEKING A BURGLAR.

Aged Mrs. O'Connor Fell Down Stairs While Carrying a Lighted Lamp.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—Catherine O'Connor, a widow, sixty-two years old, of 176 Seventh Street, was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by a noise which sounded as if some one was trying to force a basement window. She took a kerosene lamp and started to go down stairs to ascertain the cause.

When she was about half way down she slipped and fell to the bottom of the flight. The lamp exploded and the burning oil set fire to her clothing.

Her screams aroused her son, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until his mother had been badly burned. She was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

An examination of the basement windows showed that an attempt had been made to force one of them with a jimmy.

EX-POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL

Prendergast Said to Have Levied on Jersey City Polish Saloon Keepers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—Hugh Prendergast, an ex-policeman, was arrested today on the charge that he had levied a tax of $5 each on a number of Polish saloon keepers in what is known as the "Gammontown" district, so named half a century ago. The name has stuck to the locality through all the changes of population.

Prendergast, it is alleged, told the saloon men that the money was to be used for political purposes, and that, unless they paid it, they would not be allowed to keep open Sundays. It is said that he reaped quite a harvest.

He will be arraigned to-morrow, when it is expected that several of the swindled men will appear against him. Prendergast was dismissed from the force three weeks ago for neglect of duty.

Letter Carrier Burned Letters.

Charles Jordan, a letter carrier, was committed by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to Ludlow Street Jail in $1,500 bail for trial on a charge of burning United States mail. Jordan admitted throwing fifty-three letters into the stove on the One Hundred and Fourth Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad.

Owen Donnelly, the ticket agent, recovered the letters before they were destroyed. Jordan claimed he had been drinking.

DISCOVERY OF A BRIGHT COMET

Prof. Perrine the Fortunate Astronomer—His Place of Observation San Jose, Cal.—Used the Lick Telescope.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—A telegram received at Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of a bright comet by Prof. Perrine of the Lick Observatory, at San José, Cal.

The position of the object is as follows: Nov. 17, .06 Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 13 hours, 44 minutes; declension north 1° 40'.

The comet has a short tail and a stellar nucleus of about the seventh magnitude as seen in the morning twilight.

DRIVEN FROM HOMES BY FLOODS

The River Neva Rising, and Streets in the Lowlands of Russia's Capital Are Inundated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—Much alarm has been caused here, particularly among the dwellers along the Neva, by the river overflowing its banks.

At 10 o'clock to-night a heavy gale drove the water into the streets on the riverside, and a large number of houses were inundated to a depth of four feet.

The water is still rising, and the people in the threatened districts are hastily moving their possessions to higher ground.

BRAZILIANS A UNITED PEOPLE

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic Celebrated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Señor Mendonça, Brazilian Minister, says he is much gratified over the receipt of a cablegram which gives renewed encouragement that the citizens of Brazil are now a united people and intend giving their support to the present progressive Government. The cablegram reads:

The 15th of October, which is the s... anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil and the beginning of the second year of President Morae's administration, was celebrated by an official reception at the palace of the President on that day. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the city and other high functionaries, both civil and military, were in attendance.

There were also popular demonstrations of satisfaction and approval of the peaceful policy and services of the administration.

The telegram was received from the Brazilian Foreign Office to-day.

FOREST FIRES DO GREAT AMAGE

An Immense Tract of Land Burned Over in California.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 17.—A forest fire has been raging for the past twenty-four hours among the hills two miles northeast of this city. The loss sustained to property, fences, &c., is large. Some 50,000 acres of territory were burned over. Three houses, with all their contents, were destroyed.

Ranchers turned loose their cattle to enable them to escape death in the flames. The county hospital, in which there are a large number of patients, narrowly escaped destruction.

Near Emigrant Gap fires have been raging for the last forty-eight hours. The flames spread from the east to the west side of the Southern Pacific tracks, and miles of snowsheds will be burned. Fire trains and large numbers of workmen engaged in fighting the flames. Considerable property has been destroyed around Canon City.

UNKNOWN MAN DYING IN DULUTH

Mysterious Case in Which a Mortal Wound Was Given.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 17.—A young man is lying at St. Luke's Hospital with his throat cut, and cannot survive. His clothing is marked with the initials "C. B.," but this is the only means of identification, as far as known to the public.

It is said he was brought to the hospital last Sunday morning by a physician, but the doctor in question declares he knows nothing of the case. The patient was unconscious at the time, and has remained so since.

It is said one of the best-known business men in town, returning unexpectedly from an Eastern trip, found him in his house, and in a jealous rage made an attack upon him, which resulted as described. A rigorous investigation will be made by the authorities.

SKELETONS OF ABORIGINES IN A CAVE

Discovery Made by Workmen Excavating in Indiana.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 17.—While making excavations last evening workmen opened a cave in the west part of this city.

It proved to be the tomb of twelve aborigines. The twelve skeletons were propped in a sitting position, with their faces toward the wall.

The bones indicated a race of men larger than the Indians of the present. The cave is near the famous Indian mounds.

MAN AND WIFE COMMIT SUICIDE

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dacre, Actors, Kill Themselves in Australia.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., saying that the well-known English actors, Arthur Dacre and his wife, have committed suicide. The former cut his throat and the latter shot herself with a revolver. The acts were caused by despondency arising from their unsuccessful tour of Australia.

NEW MINISTER TO UNITED STATES

M. E. de Kotzebue Will Represent Russia at Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—M. E. de Kotzebue, Russian Minister to Würtemberg and Baden, will succeed Prince Cantacuzene as Minister to the United States. Prince Cantacuzene will be transferred to Baden.

Football Player's Hip Fractured.

While Thomas F. Carney, eighteen years old, of 115 Congress Street, Brooklyn, was playing football at the foot of Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, his right hip was fractured during a scramble for the ball. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

The Cat, He Thinks, Was Mad.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A cat leaped on Edwin R. Hopkins, clerk to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, near his home today and scratched his left leg. A doctor cauterized the wound. Mr. Hopkins thinks the animal was mad.

Murder in Arcade, N. Y.

ARCADE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—William Plucker shot and instantly killed Fial Martin in the barroom of the United States Hotel this morning. The men had quarreled over a trivial affair. Plucker was at once arrested. He is an ex-convict.

Dr. Lorimer Will Stay in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, has declined the invitation of President Harper to assume the pastorate of the new University Church in Chicago.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

HE SERVED TWO MASTERS

Commander Folger Paid By Government and Private Concern.

STOCK AND SALARY AFTER CONTRACTS

Testimony in Court Regarding His Dealings With the Harvey Steel Company.

HIS RECOMMENDATIONS WERE VALUABLE

Payment Not for Influence with the Navy Department, but for Services, He Testified.

"If a man in any of the civil departments of the public service had been guilty of the conduct of Commander William M. Folger of the United States Navy, he would find himself under indictment for bribery. Yes, and for perjury. This man should be arraigned at once before a court-martial and dismissed in disgrace from the navy. By his own testimony and the testimony of his friends, he has confessedly been guilty of accepting pay from naval contractors while in the employ of the Government, and while he was supposedly looking after the Government's interests."

This statement was made yesterday by Charles D. Hess of the law firm of Hess, Townsend & McClelland, 40 Wall Street. Mr. Hess's firm are attorneys for James R. Davies, who last week secured a verdict for $9,605.64 against the Harvey Steel Company in a suit tried before Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. Mr. Hess's declaration regarding Commander Folger was based on testimony elicited during this trial.

Testimony was given to the effect that Folger received $20,000 worth of the stock of the Harvey Steel Company, and that he was placed on a salary of $5,000 a year as "consulting engineer" to the company, after he had made contracts with the concern, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, under which the company had already received $96,056.45, and would probably receive millions of dollars in the future.

The testimony was brought out on cross-examination of Commander Folger himself and of William Allen Smith, Secretary and Treasurer of the Harvey Company. Its truth is attested by the minutes of the company. The facts were only dragged to light after long investigation.

Commander Folger's Career.

Commander Folger is one of the most widely known men in the naval service. He was Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance at Washington until Jan. 1, 1893, when he resigned and obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, as he alleged. Previous to that time he had, while at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, recommended the Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Tracy, to make contracts with the Harvey Company for suppl

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Snuffs and inhalants can give only temporary relief. Perfectly and permanently cure catarrh by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

tion of his services to the company? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—What was the value of that stock at the time of its transfer to Mr. Folger? A.—I cannot give that, Sir.

Q.—What is its present value? A.—It is very difficult to say.

Q.—Worth par, is it not? A.—I should say about par; but it is a very difficult thing to tell that, there have been very few transfers of the stock.

A Conflict of Testimony.

The importance of the latter part of Mr. Smith's testimony, showing that Mr. Harvey personally transferred the stock to Commander Folger, is based on the fact that Folger, it is alleged, testified to the contrary. It is partly on the strength of this conflict in testimony that Mr. Hess charges that Commander Folger was guilty of perjury, though there are also other conflicts. Folger's testimony was taken by a commission, in San Francisco, in November, 1894. He was asked this question, on a cross-interrogatory:

Do you now own, or have you at any time since the first day of January, 1890, owned any stock of said company? If yes, state how much, when acquired, and the consideration paid therefor. Was the consideration for said stock, if any you now have or have had, wholly or in part, for services rendered or to be rendered by you for said company, or for your influence used or to be used?

The answer made is a full admission of the receipt of stock. It sets forth:

I now own and have owned since my connection with the Harvey Company, as stated in the answer to the previous interrogatory, certain shares of stock which were paid me wholly for my services as consulting engineer since my resignation from the Bureau of Ordnance. They were not paid or given me for any influence I possessed with the Navy Department.

Doesn't Agree with Mr. Smith.

The other portions of Commander Folger's cross-examination were hardly less startling and remarkable. He was asked:

Did you at any time go to England, or to the Continent of Europe, in the interest of the said defendant, the Harvey Steel Company, or for the purpose of raising money for the same, or to sell any of the patents covering said Harveyized steel, or for the purpose of introducing into use said Harveyized steel? If yes, state when and to what place or places you went for that purpose.

The answer was:

In January, 1893, I resigned the position of Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, having broken down in health from overwork, and in June, 1893, I went under medical advice to the Baths of Gastein, Austria. As I was to pass through London, the Harvey Steel Company gave me certain instructions concerning technical detail to their agent in London then in charge of their affairs. I remained in London, seeing their agent occasionally, about one week. Beyond my conversations with him personally and alone, I had nothing to do with the promotion of the interests of the Harvey Steel Company in any manner. I had nothing to do with the Harvey process or the Harvey Steel Comapny on the Continent. Mr. Fox, the European agent of the Harvey Steel Company, accompanied me as far as Paris, but no business was transacted between us.

According to Mr. Smith's testimony, Commander Folger was at this time drawing $5,000 a year salary from the Harvey Company, and the 200 shares of stock had been transferred to him only a few months before. Yet he swears that he was doing nothing for the company, except to see the London agent occasionally for a week.

Suit That Brought Out the Facts.

The Folger revelations appeared at the Brooklyn trial only as a side issue, and, therefore, they attracted no attention at the time, the main issues involved being of comparatively little public interest. James R. Davies sued the Harvey Company to recover 10 per cent. of the moneys received by the company from the United States Government. He alleged that he had been retained by H. A. Harvey, the President of the company, in 1889 or 1890, to introduce steel treated by the Harvey process, known as "Harveyized steel." into the United States Navy for use as plate armor. He succeeded, it was alleged, in interesting a number of high naval officers, Commander Folger among the rest, and the final adoption of the process for treating the armor, it was asserted, was due to Mr. Davies's efforts.

His attorneys allege that he was pushed aside by Commander Folger, who, they say, desired himself to earn the money promised by Mr. Harvey to Davies. In any event, the lawyers say, Davies was thrown over after he had done all the preliminary work in securing a hearing for the Harvey steel, and to show that some peculiar and secret influences were at work they put in evidence the following letter:

HARVEY STEEL COMPANY.
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30, 1890.

James R. Davies, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: Your favor of Sept. 27 received.

From some information which I have received which I am under obligations not to reveal, nor can I explain at present to you, I am under the necessity to ask you to withdraw for the time being from representing us before the Government. I hope you will not receive this as a personal matter from me, but as emanating from our company, as a matter of policy.

I hope to be able after a short time to explain to you, and if matters are satisfactory in Washington, we will again renew our joint efforts.

Believe me, as ever, your friend.

(Dictated) H. A. HARVEY.

Davies up to this time had had full power, the lawyers say, to act in Washington for the company, and he had been constantly in the Navy Department seeing Commander Folger and other officers.

Folger in his deposition swears that this is not true, that Davies had nothing to do with the introduction of the Harveyized steel, and that he hardly remembered having seen him.

Folger's Story Contradicted.

To disprove this sworn testimony of Commander Folger the lawyers for Davies had a number of officers in the Navy Department examined by commission. Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson swore:

Mr. James R. Davies is the first one who called my attention to it, [the Harvey steel,] if I recollect correctly. My recollection is that I told him I had nothing to do with armor, and took him in and introduced him to the then Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Folger.

Col. Charles Heywood, commanding the marines at the Washington Navy Yard at the time, gave similar testimony. The jury evidently preferred to believe Davies, corroborated by these gentlemen, rather than Commander Folger, and they gave the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount claimed.

The contract made with the Navy Department by the Harvey company was entered into March 21, when Folger was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. An amended contract was signed April 12, 1893. From the papers filed in the case it is shown that Mr Harvey was first officially notified that his steel would be accepted, in a letter at the Navy Department on March 1, 1891, and signed by Commander Folger, as Chief of Ordnance.

He Thinks the Man Wanted Money.

From The York (Penn.) Gazette.

One day last week, as one of our neighbors was hauling wood to York, he was met by a stranger near William Miller's, along the Northern Central Railroad, when on the way home. The man asked to ride along, and was allowed to get on the wagon. Everything went all right till they got to the place where the road goes through under the railroad, when the man tried to put his arms around the driver, who pushed his hands away and told him to stop. "You must think yourself a good man," said the stranger. "Yes," said the driver, "and if you don't keep your hands off I'll have to put you off the wagon." While this was going on a train passed by, and one of the horses became unmanageable, and the driver needed both hands to hold the horses. Then the stranger tried to throw him back into the wagon. The driver dropped the lines and with one hand he grabbed his assailant by the throat, and in the other hand he had his whip, with the butt end of which he hit him on the nose and dropped him off the wagon into the road and drove on toward home. He thinks the man wanted money.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. | November brides will appreciate it more than anything else. 45 WEST 23D ST.

FOR THEIR LOVED POET

Heine Monument Fair at Lenox Lyceum Meeting with Success.

NOVEL CONTESTS PROVE PROFITABLE

The Concerts and Vaudeville Entertainments Please Many—The Receipts Exceed All Expectations.

The admirers of the greatest of German lyric poets gathered in large numbers at the Lenox Lyceum last night, where the fair for the Heine Memorial Fund is now being held. The local German residents are united here in the determination to accomplish what many of the foremost municipalities of the fatherland have failed to bring about.

Not that the masses of Germany are not heart and soul in the movement to show their love for Heinrich Heine, but the enmity that the poet incurred from royalty during his life by his struggles for German independence is still strong, and in every case the authorities have refused to give his memorial a place in their cities.

Through the fair now in progress the New-York German-Americans are endeavoring to raise the money necessary to purchase this rejected memorial fountain and place it on a site in this city to be designated by the local authorities.

From present indications, the project will meet with success. If the receipts of the remaining seven days of this enterprise continue to equal those of the past two, the object will readily be accomplished. Some attractive additions were made yesterday, of which the most prominent are the booth of the Pioneer Ladies' Section of the New-York Turn Verein, where Limoges ware is on sale, and a large oil painting, by Albert Groell, entitled "A Day at Richfield, N. J.," valued at $500, and presented by the mother of the painter.

A mammoth mechanical musical instrument, made in Nuremburg, has been presented by H. W. Schlomann. It is one of the latest nickel-in-the-slot appliances, and is yielding a large revenue to the fund.

The contests are now in full force. Those for the prizes mentioned are the most active:

For the most popular President of a club, a gavel.

For the most popular leader of a singing society, a baton.

For the most popular member (singer) of a singing society, a gold medal.

For the most popular member of a turning society, a gold medal.

For the most popular bowling club, three bowling balls.

For the most popular player of billiards, a cue.

For the most popular professional actor or singer now in New-York, a gold-headed cane.

For the model husband, a three-foot latchkey, a cane, and a nightcap.

The handsome and appropriate souvenir silver spoons are finding ready buyers. The handle has for a border a wreath, inside of which is an intaglio bust of Heine. Around the slender stem of the handle is wound a streamer containing the words, "Buch der Lieder." In the bowl of the spoon is a raised figure of Lorley on a pedestal, on the side of which, in bold letters, is the word "Lorley." The price of the spoon is 50 cents, and hundreds are nightly sold by the ladies in charge of the souvenir stand.

The vaudeville entertainment, which is given nightly between 10 and 11 o'clock in the lower hall, is hailed as a pleasant intermission by both buyers and sellers. Mme. Cottrelly, Miss Lollie Nonnenbacher, and the Club Unter Uns were the entertainers, and were enthusiastically received by the audience. In the main hall a concert was given by Boeswald's Orchestra, and the choruses of the New-York Maennerchor, the Heinebund, and the Harmonia singing societies. The best received numbers were those of the ladies' choruses of the New-York Maennerchor and the Heinebund, under the leadership of Heinrich Bauer.

To-night Frederick Liebold's Military Band will furnish the music, and the vaudeville entertainment will be given by Dahm-Petersen, the well-known baritone; Bruna Geidner of the Irving Place Theatre, and A. Jellinek.

PRATT INSTITUTE NOTES

New Buildings, Increased Facilities for Work, and Many Students.

Pratt Institute has opened with an unusually large number of students and increased facilities for work. During the Summer the buildings have been refitted; in the halls and stairways of the main building marble has been substituted for the former wooden floors and steps, large, comfortable window seats have been placed on each landing, and the walls have been covered with burlap and tinted a delicate shade of red.

The new library building is practically completed, but an unlooked-for delay in the interior finishing will prevent its being opened for use before the first of the year.

The art department is much strengthened by the addition of Ernest T. Fenollosa and Arthur W. Dow as instructors. Prof. Fenollosa is a graduate of Harvard, and has been for twelve years Professor of Philosophy and Logic in the University of Tokio, Japan. During his stay in Japan he had, as Fine Arts Commissioner, an exceptional opportunity to study the works of the Japanese artists, and later, under an appointment of the Japanese Government, he had an equally fine chance to study the art collections of Europe. Mr. Fenollosa is Curator of Japanese Art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and has made for that institution the fullest and most representative collection of Oriental art in the world.

Mr. Dow has been a worker along the same lines. He has on exhibition at the institute a collection of color prints which are made from wooden blocks by a method long confined to the East, and developed by Mr. Dow after close study of the works of the best Japanese artists.

The High School has issued an announcement of the Winter work of the Talkers' Club. The first three meetings of the season—the first of which was held last Monday—will consist of a series of talks on Japan by Mr. J. F. Hopkins, Associate Director of Museums. The illustrations for these talks were obtained by Mr. Hopkins during his recent trip abroad.

On Monday, Nov. 4, the High School held an election, which was as nearly as possible a fac simile of the election of the State and municipal officers held the next day.

The assembly hall was filled with guests, who listened to the really clever campaign speeches with pleasure, and who watched the orderly crowds of boys and girls as they filed to the polls of the various wards to cast their ballots with a feeling that in just such training lay a bright hope for future political history of our country.

The Neighbor Association has begun work at the Astral under the leadership of Miss May White Ovington. It is the plan of the association to have classes of the same character as those at the institute given at the Astral for the benefit of those who cannot enjoy such advantages in any other way.

A Canadian Bear Story.

From The Manitoulin Expositor.

A. Lillico was almost eaten up by a bear last week. Mr. Becks had wounded a big bear, and he and Mr. Lillico followed him. They found him in a thick bush, and Mr. Lillico came upon him so suddenly that the bear attacked him, fought for some time, and it is only due to the dog that Mr. Lillico is alive to-day. The bear left Lillico to chase the dog, and this gave him time to gain his feet, wipe the blood out of his eyes, and get his rifle. He just got it in time to meet bruin, which he did with a shot through the head. Mr. Lillico was frightfully bitten, but is now able to be out again.

Just Like a Man for All the World.

From The Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat.

The mighty feminine mind is nowhere more resplendent than in the elaboration of cooking receipts. "Bake a duck forty minutes," says the lady cooking teacher. If the clumsy masculine intellect were preparing the receipt, undoubtedly it would say bake forty minutes in an oven heated to a given temperature. The lady teacher, however, with sublime faith in the intuitional faculty of the cook, says merely bake so long, whether the oven be redhot or nearly cold.

Sardines Only by Courtesy.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

The closing of the sardine factories at Eastport and Lubec will prove a severe blow to these two towns. The sardine business is about the only industry these towns enjoy, and the shut-down means the enforced idleness of a good many laboring people. The excessive demands of the operatives in the establishments appear to have had something to do with the stopping of business, though not all, probably, as the market for sardines is said to be very poor and prices very low.

It will profit you to see our wares and compare quality, designs, and prices before purchasing.

ELEGANT NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

The Wallace Co.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

REED HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

"Joe" Manley Said to Have Engaged Thirty Rooms for the Maine Candidate—Chicago Now Expects the Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A local paper says this morning:

"Joseph H. Manley, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and at present manager of the Thomas Brackett Reed Presidential boom, has written to Chicago to engage thirty rooms for the 'Reed headquarters' at the Republican National Convention. If this letter of ex-Chairman Manley's means anything at all—and the writer is a man who knows what is going on—it means that Chicago is practically certain to get the next Republican National Convention.

"The letter containing this important information is now in the hands of William Odell, an attorney, and a warm personal friend of ex-Chairman Manley. The letter was written to Mr. Odell by Mr. Manley from New-Orleans a week ago.

"Mr. Odell, while using every effort to keep secret the contents of a purely personal letter, admitted its contents and deeply deplored the fact that the Manley-Reed plans are so soon reached by the public. Mr. Odell left at noon to-day for Philadelphia, where he will to-morrow night meet Mr. Manley.

"Ex-Chairman Manley, who has written ten the request for rooms for Reed headquarters, has for some time been making a tour of the Western and Southern country. He passed through Chicago a month or six weeks ago, and while here conferred with several of the Illinois leaders known to feel kindly toward the candidacy of Reed. It is believed the question of bringing the National Convention to Chicago was, next to the discussion of Reed's chances for the nomination, one of the most important questions brought forward.

"Since that time Mr. Manley has visited Colorado, Kansas, New-Mexico, Utah, and California. In each of these States, particularly in California, he spent considerable time. After swinging around the Western circle, Mr. Manley jumped over into the South.

"It was about this time that the Tanner-Platt-Quay conference was held in the East, and within a very few days the letter to Chicago for a reservation of hotel accommodations was written."

NO POLITICS IN HIS JOURNEY.

Mr. Manley Professes Ignorance as to the Reed Presidential Boom.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with his wife and daughter after a long tour through the country.

Mr. Manley said he did not know what Mr. Reed's chances of securing the Republican Presidential nomination would be, because he had been so occupied with the beautiful scenery which he saw on his trip that he had not paid any attention to politics.

Mr. Manley also seemed to be unaware that Mr. Reed was expected to meet him in New-York within a few days.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MERIDIAN

Property in the Mississippi Town Valued at $300,000 Destroyed—Insurance Quite Large.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 17.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Meridian occurred to-day, having its origin shortly before last midnight in the Meridian Sash and Door Factory. The fire, which was not ended until about daylight, caused a loss of $300,000.

Coals of fire were carried considerable distances by the strong winds, landing on buildings in the heart of the city, and numerous fires were thus started, which kept alert guards active to suppress.

The sash and door factory, with its stock of valuable lumber, was entirely destroyed, and the fire then spread to the Citizens' Compress and Warehouse Company's building, in which were stored 3,500 bales of cotton. This property was also destroyed. The loss to the sash and door factory is $100,000, with $32,000 insurance. Employes also lose heavily on tools, with no insurance. The cotton in the compress company's warehouse was worth $100,000, but on this there is considerable insurance. The compress company had $8,000 insurance on its property. It is not known how the fire originated, the belief being that it was accidental.

A CINCINNATI BREWERY BURNED.

Property Destroyed Which Was Considered Worth $250,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A fire early this morning in the Banner Brewery resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents.

The plant has been in the hands of a receiver for three years.

Alexander Darusmont, the receiver says the loss will aggregate $250,000. The property was well insured.

Is It Hope or Despair?

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Press-Visitor.

The Richmond Dispatch comments that "there is a wonderful amount of marrying going on just now," and asks: "What makes the matrimonial market so active? Is it a sign that times are better, or is it because many couples have waited and waited in vain for times to improve, and in despair thereof have brought their courting days to a close?" In Raleigh, we are glad to state that times are good, and that the matrimonial market was never better.

But the Planters Are Also British.

From The Toronto Globe.

West India sugar planters have interviewed Mr. Chamberlain, and urged him to negotiate with foreign nations for the removal of sugar bounties. While foreign nations are simple enough to tax themselves to give the British cheap sugar, Mr. Chamberlain will be wise enough to let them do so. He would not offer armed resistance if they sent the British people sugar gratis.

Cuticura

FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura** (ointment), the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

HELD BACK BY THE STORM

Campania 30 Hours Late on Her Roughest Western Voyage.

CAPT. WALKER IN PLASTER CAST

A Giant Wave Threw Him to the Deck and Broke a Rib—American Liner St. Louis Came in Ahead.

The Cunard steamship Campania arrived here yesterday morning about thirty hours overdue. For the first three days out from Queenstown the vessel encountered tremendous seas and heavy winds that retarded her progress so that she covered not more than half the distance she would have covered in ordinary circumstances.

Capt. Walker said he had never before had such a rough westward voyage. So fierce was the gale and so high the seas he was unable to put the Queenstown pilot aboard the station boat, and so brought him to this port.

After getting well out of Queenstown Harbor Sunday night, and when in the worst of the storm, Capt. Walker, while descending the ladder from the bridge, was struck by a great sea that broke over the Campania. He was thrown to the deck and a rib on his left side was broken. He was compelled to wear a plaster cast the rest of the voyage.

The only other person injured was a young woman from this city, who was thrown against the deckhouse with such force that an ankle was wrenched and she was compelled to walk on crutches, made by the ship's carpenter, until she landed.

The voyage was made in 6 days, 9 hours, and 39 minutes. This the Campania has beaten coming westward by one day and thirty-three minutes. From Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook Lightship she covered 2,782 knots, her smallest day's run being 251 knots and her largest 513 knots.

The St. Louis of the American Line left the other side at about the same time as the Campania, and, as she arrived Saturday evening and discharged her passengers, her officers were jubilant over having beaten the Cunarder. It has always been claimed that the American liners are better heavy weather boats than those of the Cunard Line.

As the St. Louis and the Campania had the same weather their first three days out, the daily runs were of interest to the officers of both ships. The Campania averaged only .57 of a knot an hour more than the St. Louis during the entire trip, whereas, she should have made at least 2 knots an hour more to maintain her record.

The Campania lost ten hours in Queenstown Harbor. She was delayed in getting away from there. There was a heavy storm in Queenstown Harbor Sunday night, with a strong west-northwest gale blowing, and while the Campania was swinging on her port anchor the molding of the hawse pipe gave way, and the anchor chain, the heaviest ever forged for a ship's use, was so cut and worn by the great strain and the working over the sharp edge of the hawse pipe, that it parted, and the anchor and forty fathoms of chain were lost.

The usual concert was held on board the Campania Friday night. Mlle. Janotha, pianist to the German Emperor, who came here for recreation, was the star attraction at the concert, at which £35 was obtained.

Among the passengers were Henri M. Eraem, Danish Consul at New-York; A. Grip, Swedish Minister to the United States; Theodore Marburg, Tivador Nachez, Baron W. von Richthofen, Luis Torres Rivas, Percy Sanderson, British Consul General at New-York; Mlle. Szumowska, E. S. Willing, Mrs. Willing, and Miss S. R. Willing, and Lieut. Wilson, United States Navy.

TO INVESTIGATE FARMERS' COMPLAINTS

Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Meet Here To-day.

Col. W. R. Morrison of Illinois, Judson C. Clements of Georgia, Martin A. Knapp of New-York, and James D. Yeomans of Iowa, members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, arrived in the city last night from Washington. The Commissioners are here to investigate complaints of the Milk Producers' Association, which is composed of farmers in Orange, Sullivan, and other near-by milk-producing counties, against railroads centring at this city.

The chief complaint of the milk producers is that the same charges are made for carrying milk from near-by points as from far more distant places, thereby treating them unjustly, and also violating the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law.

The commission will hold its first session this morning in the Federal Building. Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman are to act as counsel for the milk producers, and the counsel for the different railroads will appear for the other side.

HAD A FIGHT WITH A DEER

A Pennsylvania Boy Has an Adventure Somewhat Out of the Common.

From The Philadelphia Telegram.

Benjamin F. Stover is a well-to-do carpenter, living in Aaronsburg, a little country village that nestles between the Brush and Seven Mountains, not far from Bellefonte. He works wherever his services are demanded in that vicinity. His son, Clarence, having reached his seventeenth year, is an apprentice to the trade of his father. The two left home to work on a job they had procured about a mile and a half distant, and while walking along the road they were overtaken by a neighbor. As he was alone in his buggy, he invited the elder Stover to ride with him, the invitation being accepted, and the boy left to complete his journey by himself.

In order to shorten the walk for himself, Clarence decided to take a near cut across some fields, and had just started to climb the fence at the roadside when his attention was attracted by light "crunching hoof-falls" on the frosty ground. On looking in the direction the buggy had taken, he was startled to see a full-grown deer trotting toward him. It had evidently come out of the strip of woods in which the two men had been lost sight of. Crouching down in the angle of the old "worm" fence the boy grasped a large stone and waited.

In a moment the deer was directly opposite him, and then he raised and threw the stone with all his might. It struck the startled deer in the side and away it sped like the wind. Clarence was able to follow its tracks, and as they turned back in the direction he was going, he thought he would see the point at which it entered the woods at least. Running along, with his eyes on the ground, he reached the top of a little knoll in a large field, and, in a cursory way, looked in all directions. Imagine his surprise to see the deer lying under a tree just a few rods beyond. With another stone he gave it a second pelt. This time he hit it on the head, and must have dazed it, for it sprang to its feet and ran directly toward him.

At this juncture the boy grew desperate, and just as the deer sped by him he threw himself at it and caught it by one of its hind legs. Both went down together, and a fearful struggle ensued.

Deer and boy rolled over and over—the marks of the combat were viewed by many people from the village later—until finally he got his knee on its neck and held it while he drew his old, rusty penknife and cut its throat. After it was dead he carried it back home on his shoulder, and is now the hero of the town.

When asked why he did not try to capture it alive, he replied: "I did think of that when I made up my mind to grab it, but it was too strong for me to hold much longer."

It is supposed that the first blow the boy gave the deer must have injured it, else it would not have stopped to lie down such a short distance from the place he had frightened it.

All Penny Papers in St. Louis Now.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The Republic and The Globe-Democrat this morning announce a reduction in price to local subscribers from 5 cents to 1 cent for the week-day issues. The Sunday paper will be sold at 5 cents. This move makes the price of all papers in the city 1 cent.

AT THE

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 FIFTH AVENUE,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer,

TO-DAY, (Monday,) NOV. 18,

AT 2 P. M.,
and following days,
SALE AT AUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

OF ALL PERIODS.

RARE SEVRES PORCELAINS,
ANTIQUE DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
ANTIQUE SILVER, BRONZES, ARMS,
MINIATURES, ARTICLES DE VERTU,
forming
THE COLLECTION OF
MONSIEUR ETIENNE ALLAIN,
47 BOULEVARD MAGENTA, PARIS, FRANCE.
Catalogues on Application.

GOING BACK TO THE OLD SYSTEM

The Position of Ward Detective to be Re-established—Men Being Chosen for the Places.

The Police Commissioners have decided to go back to the old system of ward detectives which was abolished by ex-Chief of Police Byrnes, who held that the ward detective was, to a certain extent, responsible for the great bribery and corruption that existed in the Police Department.

The old-time ward detective had great influence in the station house to which he was attached, and was often a collector of bribes for his Captain. When a Captain was transferred to another precinct he often took his ward man with him.

When the ward detective system was abolished, the Captains of the precincts appointed special duty men. Of late the precincts have been slow in notifying the Detective Bureau of crimes that had been committed, and by the time that the detective could be assigned from that office the criminals had several hours' start. Such dilatory action led to the investigation of the case of the murder of John Krauel, and it is rumored that charges will probably be preferred against Capt. Strauss and the Sergeant, who, for four hours, put off informing Police Headquarters of the crime.

The shooting of Pope and the robbery of several men in Harlem, the assault by burglars on Mr. and Mrs. John Brand, at their residence in One Hundred and Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, the assault with a sandbag on John Coatman in the Bowery, the attack on John Prendell in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the robbery of William Laimbeer, the robbery at Mrs. Hazen's female seminary at Pelham Manor, and other crimes have influenced the Police Commissioners to discuss the necessity of making some change in the system so that detectes may be promptly put on the track of criminals.

The Commissioners summoned the Captains to Headquarters on Friday, and directed each of them to send at once to Acting Chief Conlin the names of four policemen who were intelligent and fitted for the duties of ward detectives. The Captains were not to tell the policemen whom they should select.

The Captains have been sending in the names of selected policemen in sealed envelopes. It was said that the new ward detectives will be appointed at to-morrow's meeting of the board, and that they will forthwith assume their new duties.

POLICE CAPTAIN PICKETT WILL RETIRE

Thirty Years of Service Have Told on His Health.

Police Captain Patrick H. Pickett, it is said, will within a few days apply to be placed on the retired list. The hardships that he endured during the war and his long service in the Police Department have told on his strength and health, and he longs for rest.

Capt. Pickett was appointed to the police force in the latter part of 1885, and was made Roundsman in January, 1868, Sergeant in September, 1870, and Captain on Dec. 23, 1892. He has seen service in some of the worst precincts in the city, and was on duty in the Eighth Police Precinct when vice and crime flourished there.

When he was promoted to a Captaincy he was assigned to duty at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and he remained there until the shake-up by the Police Commissioners during the Lexow committee's investigation, when he was sent to the Tenderloin, with orders to clean out the dens of ill fame in that notorious precinct. He went to work with vigor, breaking up the dives and closing notorious saloons. He was very successful, and has been commended by the Police Commissioners for his zeal and good work. Capt. Pickett said it would not be proper for him to make any public statement about his plans before he applied for his retirement, even if he contemplated such action. But he did feel very tired after his thirty years of active police duty.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE

Why the Metric System Should Replace the Present Antiquated Units.

From The Industrial Record.

Long ago, when the United States Government legalized the use of the metric system of weights and measures, there were many who thought that the old system would soon be but a memory of a past stage of civilization, but, although every one must admit that the old units are a relic of barbarism the new system has made very little advance. England is now awakening to the advantages of the metric system of units, for the differences of units are very great obstacles to foreign trade, and the English manufacturers are beginning to realize that they will be obliged to adopt the more rational method of measuring if they are to do much business with their French brethren.

Here in the United States we have a decimal currency, and we consider the English system exceedingly unwieldy and awkward, but we do not realize that the foot and pound are no more convenient than are the shilling and guinea. It is probable that many people are not aware that a more convenient system exists, and one, too, that is practical use in many countries. We believe that the new system could be rapidly introduced if the United States Government would require that, in all business done with the departments, only the metric system of weights and measures should be used. Such action of the Government would probably be followed by similar rules by our railroads, and in a short time the change would be complete. The railroads are progressive, and, as they adopted the standard time, they would probably accept any improvement that promised to be more satisfactory than their present methods.

Rule Regarding Restaurant Checks.

From The Boston Transcript.

Said a man at Hashton's restaurant the other day to the lady-like, benignant, and greatly aproned young woman who had waited on him efficiently, though somewhat tempestuously, "I see you have laid down my check on the table with the figures up. Generally you favor me by putting it face down, so that the great public is not admitted to the secret of my expenditure for my luncheon. Do you mind telling me why you vary your usual practice to-day?" "Oh, not at all," said the waitress. "It's this way; when the checks are under 50 cents, I turn 'em face down; but when they're over 50 cents, I turn the figures up." "Oh, ho!" said the man; "you assume that when a man has spent half a dollar or more for his luncheon he likes to have as many people know it as possible?" The young lady smiled blandly, and went off with some dishes. She unfolded no more of her philosophy; but no doubt she thinks she has "sized up" the weaknesses of the average patron of the great average restaurant with some tact, and very likely she has.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Cowperthwait's, 104 W. 14th St., is the Place for Reliable Carpets and Low Prices. Fine Fall Designs.

REPORT ON NAVAL MILITIA

Result of Observations by Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N.

COMMENTS MADE BY MR. M'ADOO

Suggestions for Bringing the Service into Closer Relations with the Navy Department—More Money Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In transmitting to the Secretary of the Navy the annual report of Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, on the operations of the naval militia, Assistant Secretary McAdoo says that the organizations in the various States are growing rapidly, and that the public interest in them is steadily increasing. The organizations, he adds, are founded on the patriotic zeal of the citizens in the various States, and are entitled to every possible encouragement at the hands of the National Government. Mr. McAdoo further says:

During the past Summer I have made an inspection of certain of the divisions and battalions of naval militia in North and South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, accompanied by Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, who is attached to this office, and was thus given an opportunity to inspect these organizations at their homes and enabled to form some judgment regarding their possibilities and wants.

To make them at all efficient it is absolutely necessary that they be kept in close touch with this department, and be aided, encouraged, and instructed in every possible way. In so far as they approximate to a naval force they are removed from the usual conditions of a land militia, and cannot find the proper sympathy and encouragement in the circumstances surrounding the latter.

This department has done everything possible within the limits of the law to help these organizations and takes great pride in their present strength and efficiency. Just at present they need, above all things, sufficient boats to perfect themselves in boat work.

Much of the matter contained in the report of Lieut. Niblack has been covered in his special reports on the naval militia of separate States, which was made public from time to time, but his remarks as applied to the militia generally are of interest. Only $25,000 was appropriated by Congress for the support of the organization during the past year, and this was distributed according to relative strength among the reserves of thirteen States, which rank, in the number of men enlisted, as follows: Massachusetts, New-York, California, North Carolina, New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Georgia. Laws have been passed in Virginia, Vermont, and Louisiana authorizing a naval militia formation, but no returns have been made to the department. A draft of a law providing for a naval militia will be presented soon to the Ohio Legislature.

After noting that there was been considerable diminution of enthusiasm in the older naval militia organizations, due largely to uncertainty as to the real purpose and aim of the movement, Lieut. Niblack points out what he believes will be the best policy to pursue to raise the organization into a dignified and reliable arm of the naval defense. His ideas are summed up as follows:

The laws and regulations of all the States should be made more or less uniform in character as relates to the naval militia. The laws of such States as require annual tours of duty of the naval militia to be performed in the limits of the State should be modified so that the department may be able, by bringing three or four organizations into camp at a given region, to provide ships during a definite period to cooperate with three or four main camps in succession. This would enable the department to name a definite date for each tour of duty, provide ships, and arrange a systematic scheme of instruction.

Definiteness in purpose, both State and National, is now necessary to prevent the great variance from year to year in the programme of of the tours. It is believed that the bringing together of three or four organizations, with a squadron of ships in attendance to supplement the instruction, would result in increased efficiency and give definiteness to the naval militia scheme, but the custom of embarking the naval militia on board during the entire tour is not considered desirable, except under special circumstances.

The wording of the act making annual provision for the naval militia should be changed, and the amount appropriated should be increased.

Boat work is of the utmost importance. The coast line should be divided into military districts for purposes of State and National military reconnaissance and information. Signaling is of vital importance. Our army and navy have different codes, and in time of war it is a question as to how the forces would communicate with each other.

An increase in the amount of the annual appropriation form $25,000 to $50,000, which is here recommended, is certainly a very small investment for the returns that may be expected in time of war.

The outfits and requirements of the divisions of the naval militia should be standardized. Each division of from 50 to 100 men should have at least one pulling cutter and a regular outfit of arms, ammunition, and clothing.

Steps should be taken to organize a naval reserve of officers, seamen, and ships under purely National auspices.

Lieut. Niblack is of the opinion that ex-officers of the navy and former enlisted men, members of the naval militia, who have served a certain time, and can qualify, and seafaring men generally, should make up the personnel, and yachts and merchant steamers the material, of the naval militia service.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The following appear in the issue of The United Service Gazette (British) for Nov. 9:

A series of experiments having been carried out with success in steering German warships by electricity, the new method is expected to be shortly adopted in the Imperial Navy. The ordinary steering gear will be retained for use in case of accident.

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On Tuesday there was launched from Messrs. Laird Brothers' works, at Birkenhead, the third of the thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers for the Admiralty, ordered in May last. She was named the Thrasher by Miss Eleanor B. Laird, daughter of the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, the African explorer of the Niger and its tributaries. Very rapid progress has been made with these vessels, and the fourth will be launched on the 19th inst., and named the Virago.

***

An Argentine cruiser, the Buenos Aires, which has been built for the Argentine Government by Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., underwent a trial off Jarrow on Saturday. She is 424 feet long and 47 feet wide, with a displacement of 4,500 tons. She has a protective deck throughout, and a conning tower with steel armor, and is armed with eight-inch, six-inch, and smaller quick-firing guns, and five torpedo dischargers. She attained a speed on her trial, with natural draught, of 23.202 knots.

***

Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company launched from its yard at Hull on Thursday an armed cruiser named Crete a Pierot for the Haitian Government. The vessel is of 1,000 tons displacement, and is armed with twelve quick-firing guns. The vessel was designed by Sir E. J. Reed, who was present at the launch.

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The contracts for the three first-class cruisers, for the building of which provision was made in the navy estimates for the current financial year, have now been fixed by the Admiralty. One of the vessels is to be constructed by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson; Clydebank; a second by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Barrow-in-Furness, and the third by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan; a fourth is being constructed at Pembroke Dockyard. These cruisers are of the following molded dimensions: Length, 435 feet; beam, 69 feet, and depth, 39 feet 10¾ inches. The displacement at 25 feet 3 inches draught is designed to be 11,000 tons. They are to be armed with 16 six-inch guns, 14 twelve-pounder guns, and 12 three-pounder guns. There will be two tubes for the discharge of torpedoes in the submerged part of the ship and one above water at the stern. The machinery, which is to develop 16,500 indicated horse power under natural draught, is of the triple-expansion type, but with four cylinders, as in the Terrible and Powerful. The diameter of the four cylinders is to be 34 inches, 55½ inches, 64 inches, and 64 inches, with a stroke of 48 inches, and the piston speed is to be 830 feet per minute. Steam is to be supplied by 30 water-tube boilers of the Belleville type. The heating surface of these being about 46,000 square feet and the grate area 1,450 square feet. The pressure at the boil

INCREASE IN MEAT TRADE

More Pork Sent to Foreign Countries This Year than Heretofore.

REPORT MADE BY SECRETARY MORTON

Value of Microscopic Inspections—Dairy Produce Exports Small—Good Work of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Morton's third annual report is a briefer document than the two which preceded it. It discusses the work of the several bureaus of the department, asserting that expenditures have been reduced in some of them for the sake of economy, and increased in others for the sake of efficiency. Much of the matter of the report has been anticipated in publications from time to time during the fiscal year and since its close. The more important informations and recommendations not heretofore made public are subjoined:

Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 675,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically and exported, as against 35,000,000 pounds in 1894, and 23,000,000 pounds in 1893. Of the amount exported last year, nearly 23,000,000 pounds went to Germany, and over 9,000,000 pounds to France.

The Secretary says, on the subject, that the protection of domestic health will be much improved when each purchaser of meats demands and insists upon that which has been governmentally inspected and certificated.

Speaking of the export trade in dairy products of the United States, the report points out the fact that in cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off.

This he attributes to the deterioration in the quality of American cheeses by adulteration with oleo and other ingredients. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent. of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported, in eight months, $46,000,000 worth of butter.

The work of the Weather Bureau for the year cost $878,439, and, owing to reduced expenditures, which were accompanied by increased efficiency, $55,000 will ultimately be returned to the Treasury from the amount appropriated. It is claimed that the warnings of cold waves secured from freezing more than $2,275,000 worth of perishable agricultural products which otherwise would have been lost.

The Secretary calls attention to the report of the Chief of the Division of Statistics, which reiterates an argument in favor of taking an annual agricultural census. "If, however," says the Secretary, "the Congress of the United States finally provides for a permanent census bureau to gather populational, agricultural, commerical, and manufacturing statistics each year, instead of once in ten years, the entire business of collecting agricultural data and statistics should be vested in that bureau, which is now proposed and advocated as a permanency by many of the most thoughtful economists and statists of the United States."

Speaking of the division of chemistry, Secretary Morton makes the following vigorous protest:

The people are frequently misled by perverted reference to the analysis of this division by advertisers of baking powders, food products, &c., whose products have been analyzed in the course of investigations of food adulterations or other official work. In the hundreds of advertisements that have been noticed in which the work of this division had been referred to, there is scarcely a single case in which the facts were accurately set forth as officially published. There is, therefore, just reason for complaint. It seems to the Secretary of Agriculture that there should be some method adopted by means of which advertising misrepresentations of official analysis intended originally to protect the people could be prevented.

Among the more important varieties of fruit that have been introduced by the division of pomology are sixty-five new specimens of figs, received from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Other important importations consisted of twenty-nine varieties of the choicest apples of Austria-Hungary, which have been grafted upon seedling stocks for the purpose of propagation. It is proposed to distribute these trees to the experiment stations as soon as they are in proper condition.

Efforts have also been made to introduce improved and hardy varieties of persimmons from Northern China and the citron of commerce from Italy. During the fiscal year there were shipped 818,711 barrels of apples abroad, valued at $1,954,318, and 7,137,842 pounds of dried apples of the value of $461,214.

The variety which has sold for the highest price in British markets is the Albemarle pippin, which is successfully grown to its greatest perfection in the State of Virginia. California fruits made marked gains in European markets during the year.

Improved road construction is progressing in many of the States, notably in Massachusetts, New-Jersey, North Carolina, and Kentucky. More than half the States have passed new road laws within the last year, and there is a general effort to ascertain the best methods for developing the country roads, for using the county prisoners or State convicts for this purpose, and for organizing State commissions to look after these matters. It is proposed during the coming year to secure the co-operation of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the object lesson method of disseminating information regarding improved roads.

They will be taught to construct model roads on the farms of their experiment stations or on their college grounds, where they can be regularly used, and thus become a lesson to all the farmers who visit them.

The Secretary condemns the gratuitous distribution of the publications of the department. In the year 1894-5 they aggregated in bulk 800 tons, the distribution of which added to the deficiency of the Post Office Department. He recommends "that all publications issued by the department be furnished to such citizens only as will pay for their net cost and added postage, and that gratuitous distribution be confined to public libraries and benevolent and educational institutions, with the exception of such publications as may be for specific purposes and properly termed 'exigency or emergency' documents."

The expenditure of the department for the years 1893-4-5 were $1,311,766 less than the amount appropriated for that period. This sum, together with the $200,000 or $300,000 that could be secured from a sale of the property now occupied by the Weather Bureau, Secretary Morton recommends be invested in the construction of a suitable building for the department.

The report closes with a discussion of "The future of farms and farming in the United States," in which the Secretary compares the indebtedness of the various classes of owners.

"These figures," he says, "show an enormous and constant indebtedness of the banks and bankers, alongside of which the money in farm mortgages and the debts owed by farmers are relatively insignificant. The debts of railroads, bankers, manufacturers, and merchants entitle them, and not the farmers, to be called the debtor class in America."

In conclusion he says:

The value of farm lands, being governed by the relation of the supply of those lands to the demand for them, will therefore steadily increase. The area or supply remains stationary, or from careless tillage decreases. But the added millions of our population augment and intensify demand. Therefore, the prices of farms must in the next twenty years, and possibly in ten years, advance more markedly than those of urban real estate. The owners of fertile fields, however, must understand now that agriculture is swiftly becoming a scientific profession. The more the farmer cultivates his mind the better and more profitably he can cultivate his fields. The Department of Agriculture has expended during each of the last twenty years a greater per cent. of its appropriations in the application of science to farming, to correct tillage and fertilization, than ever before.

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NOT ENOUGH MEN FOR THE PLACES

The Naval Engineering Corps Threatened with Extinction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Naval Engineer Corps is threatened with complete extinction, much to the concern of the officers of that branch. Engineer in Chief Melville has called the attention of Secretary Herbert to the matter, and the circumstance forms one portion of the annual report of Commodore Melville, which escaped the eagle eye of the departmental editor. Tucked away under the head of "Naval Academy," along with an innocent remark concerning the repairs to some machinery, the following paragraph appears:

I respectfully call attention to the fact that the number of naval cadets in the engineer division now being graduated by the academy is not sufficient to supply the vacancies in the corps caused by deaths, retirements, and resignations. If some means cannot be devised whereby the engineer division at the academy can be increased, then recourse must be had to the technical schools and colleges of the country to fill the vacancies, as the number of engineer officers is now less than allowed by law, and very much less than the needs of the service require.

There have been an unusual number of casualities in the Engineer Corps, attributable to the hard work and responsible duties devolving upon the engineer officers on shipboard. Many of them break down before attaining the highest grade of the corps, that of Chief Engineer, and the limited number of engineer cadets at Annapolis does not begin to fill the vacancies which are rapidly accumulating.

This deficiency increases materially the work of the engineer officers, and is contributing further to the discomforts and dangers which beset the engineers' life. Commodore Melville's idea is to draw upon the yearly graduates of technical schools such as Cornell, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute, provided the Secretary fails to authorize the increase in the number of engineer cadets who may be educated at Annapolis. The situation is the more remarkable in view of the surplus line cadets who are almost every year discharged with a year's pay because there are no commissions awaiting them in the line or Marine Corps. It is felt that if the efficiency of the Engineer Corps is to be maintained, some provision must be made for filling vacancies in the corps.

Much the same condition prevails in the Naval Medical Corps, but, while surgeons are necessary on board ship, it is more important that there shall be sufficient engineers to propel these vessels.

CRITICISED BY HIS SENIOR OFFICER

Assistant Engineer of the Navy Has Trouble in Securing Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Another naval officer is tangled up with a promotion board, and, as usual, the trouble is caused by adverse reports of his senior officer, under whom the examined officer had once served. Passed Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, at present on duty in the Navy Department, was at one time serving on the Petrel, of which ship Lieut. Nathan Sargent is the executive officer. The latter made unfavorable comments on the professional fitness of Mr. Edwards in answer to official interrogatories from the Navy Department, and Mr. Edwards wrote the Navy Department in repudiation of the statements of Lieut. Sargent.

Mr. Edwards has reports from two recent commanding officers of the Petrel which are favorable, and these are expected to offset the adverse reports of Lieut. Sargent. There seems to be a good deal of personal feeling mixed up in the affair. For instance, Lieut. Sargent says that Mr. Edwards was at times quarrelsome, and his relations with his messmates were occasionally unpleasant. Mr. Edwards, on the other hand, says that Lieut. Sargent is not a good judge of character, and that on occasions he spoke disrespectfully of his senior officers. Mr. Edwards is confronted with this varied testimony, now that he is before a board of examination.

Naturally the incident has stirred up the engineer officers, who feel that there is a good deal of the old line and staff enmity involved in the latest controversy. The engineer officers believe that Mr. Edwards can bring enough favorable reports to his credit to secure the promotion. They say that the only adverse thing on record is the report by Lieut. Sargent.

WASHINGTON TO BE INVADED

Tramps and Criminals of All Sorts Find Life Easy There.

From The Washington Times.

"This promises to be a Winter of discontent to the police and a Summer of harvest to thieves in Washington," announced Detective Weedon at headquarters last night.

The remark was made in the presence of Detectives Horne, Lacy, Rhodes, Boyd, and others, and every one present affirmed the probability of this prophecy. Then Detective Weedon, turning over another page of his famous scrapbook, in which are collated descriptions of thousands of bloody crimes, and blowing another whiff of smoke toward the ceiling, continued:

"Yes, Sir, we are going to have a long list of robberies here this Winter. It must be so, for when thieves come to town they don't come here to reform, and wherever they can jag an article they are bound to do it. These fellows have reputations to sustain, and when they come to a city like Washington they think it their duty to keep up their records. The town is filling up with hobos, because hobos seem to be a fad here with people who have surplus food and cash.

"They are petted, their plumage is stroked, and they are told that our economic system is responsible for their rags; that Washington has food enough to fill up all the stomachs in the country; that the downy couches of the Central Union Mission, the municipal woodyard, and other places are waiting to receive the weary forms of hobos. The fame of Washington for hospitality has spread abroad, and hobos never decline hospitality. That is one reason they are coming to Washington.

"Another reason is that they can't very well stop any place else. They won't have them in any other city in the land. Chicago is dead against them, and scores of the hobos one meets on the streets here have a Chicago postmark on them. Nearly all the hallway robberies and many of the overcoat thefts have been traced to this wandering class of people. I tell you what, the authorities here are too lenient with hobos.

"Just now the authorities in New-York are holding up all the well-known crooks, photographing them, and doing what they can to make them uncomfortable. Hence there is an exodus of 'con' men, cracksmen and all-around crooks from Gotham. Washington is within easy reach of New-York, and, with its small police force and small detective corps, opens up a beautiful prospect for these men."

Ante-Mortem.

From The Somerville Journal.

Mr. Henpect (anxiously)—Can I bring proceedings in court, Mr. Blackstone, to set aside my wife's will?

Lawyer—Why, your wife isn't dead, man, is she?

Mr. Henpect—No; that's just the trouble.

LOCAL PLAYERS DID WELL

New-York Tennis Men Had a Very Successful Season.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR

New Players Will Try for Laurels on the Courts—Championships That Have Been Brought to the Metropolis.

The tennis season just ended has been a most successful one for local players. A number of the New-York and Brooklyn experts played prominently in the big open events last Summer, and their success has inspired others to try for laurels, so that already the prospects for next year are very bright.

In place of Clarence Hobart, who has dropped out, there is John Howland, a well-known New-Yorker and a son of ex-Judge Howland, so favorably known in connection with Yale alumni affairs. Howland is even more brilliant in many ways that was Hobart, and fully as clever. Then, too, Fischer of the West Side Tennis Club and Millett of the New-York Tennis Club, both of whom were high up last season, have risen a little more, and it is generally conceded that both are among the first ten players of the land this year.

Of the men whose laurels are new this year, Paret had the most success, and he has been variously ranked from ninth to fifteenth. His defeats of Foote and Stevens at Tuxedo and Narragansett Pier were the best matches he played during the year. Thurber, Frazer, and Colwell of Brooklyn and Cragin, John Hobart, and McEnroe of New-York also did good work during the year, though none of them will probably be officially ranked by the National Lawn Tennis Association. Parker's fizzle, which ended in his going out West and giving up tennis for good, was a disappointment, and his name will be dropped this Fall from the ranks of the experts.

A list of the honors for the season shows that a number of championships were brought to the metropolis this year. The good work began early in the year, when Paret and Thurber carried off the championship of the Southern States in doubles. Hobart and McEnroe were the runners-up in this event, and Thurber came rather close to getting the singles championship as well. A few weeks later, at New-Haven, Fischer and Paret made an excellent showing in the New-England championship doubles, and had fortune smiled on them for a few games longer, they would have brought back another high honor with them. In the semi-final round the New-York pair met Chace and Foote, who captured the championship quite easily in the final round, and after winning the second set, easily, secured a lead of 3—1 in the deciding set. But the rosy prospect faded from view at about this stage of the match, and the Yale team carried off the victory.

Howland won the New-England championship in singles, and then followed it up by winning the Middle States championship—and the oldest challenge cup in existence—at Orange two weeks later. Hobart and Fischer took the Middle States championship in doubles, too. Howland next won the big invitation tournament at Bay Ridge, which was given by the Crescent Athletic Club, Fischer and Millett, the other two New-Yorkers entered, being badly beaten by both Howland and Stevens. The following week, the last in June, was a most glorious one for New-York and Brooklyn tennis experts. The big international tournament, which was in progress at West Newton, Mass., divided attention with the women's championship meeting at Philadelphia, and in both New-York players were very much in evidence. The feature of the international tournament was the solitary victory over the great British champion, Pim, by Clarence Hobart, though the New-York expert made a very poor showing in all of his other matches.

At Philadelphia, in the meantime, the New-York and Brooklyn contingent had carried everything before them in a surprising manner. There were four events on the programme, and all of the seven first prizes, as well as three championships and a challenge cup, were carried off by the visitors. Miss Atkinson won the championship in ladies' singles; with Miss Hellwig, she got the ladies' doubles, and she and Fischer took the mixed doubles, as well. The last event on the programme was an open contest for men's doubles, and Fischer and Paret added this to the list of victories. In the final they met Smith and Tete, then the champions of Pennsylvania, and beat them by three sets to one.

Fischer and Parker next captured the doubles championship of Canada in the big tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Fischer and Paret carried off the doubles in two smaller open tournaments in succession at Rochester and Elmira. At Seabright, in the meantime, Hobart and Millett had carried off the doubles, after beating Howland and Foote in a most brilliant final match. John Hobart and McEnroe, too, distinguished themselves in this tournament, winning a set from Howland and Foote, who are admittedly one of the strongest teams in the country. Howland continued his victorious career by winning first in singles there, but was beaten for the challenge cup by Larned, who was his "Jonah" all last Summer. Howland also captured the singles at Southampton, and the doubles with Foote.

A week later Paret captured the championship of New-Hampshire at Centre Harbor, on Lake Winnipesaukee, after a series of rather sensational matches. In the final here the score reached two sets to love against the New-Yorker, then two sets to one, and 4—1, and finally 6—5 and 40—30 against him. But the Lenox man gradually wore down his veteran antagonist, Williston, and took the match by 2—6, 8—6, 6—4, 9—7, and 7—5. At Narragansett Pier, the week after, Fischer and Paret won their way into the semi-final round, but were badly beaten there by Chace and Wrenn. Howland, with Foote as a partner, made a very clever stand for the Eastern championship, and was beaten only after a hot fight of five sets. Paret once more distinguished himself here in the invitation singles by beating Richard Stevens in the semi-final round, though he could not make much headway against Howland in the finals, and the big New-York crack took first in this event, too.

At Newport Millett did the best work of the three second-class players in Britain, for he won a set from Howland, while Paret was again beaten three straight by the latter, and Fischer could not win a set from Chace. All three of them, however, found some victims before dropping out of the contest. Howland won his way into the semi-finals, and Millett met Larned, who had defeated him so often before. Once more the New-Jersey player proved too much for him, and Howland was beaten three straight sets, though two of them were very close.

Since the championship meeting there has been only one important event, and that was the intercollegiate championship. Fischer was the only New-Yorker there, and he did very poorly, being beaten in his second match by young Whitman of Harvard. Before this, however, he played one very creditable match at Buffalo, in an open tournament given there for a new two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar challenge cup Fischer met Neel in the final round, and was four times within a single stroke of beating him, but missed his chance, and finally lost the fifth and deciding set by 6—4. As Fischer was beaten badly twice by Neel within two weeks of this time in Canada he would have added a wonderfully big feather to his cap if he could only have won that memorable stroke in the fourth set.

Nearer New-York Paret had been doing well in the meantime, for in three successive open tournaments, those at South Orange, Tarrytown, and Staten Island, the Lenox Tennis Clubman captured first prize in four different events, and was beaten in only one. At South Orange he took the singles, and at Tarrytown the new challenge cup in the singles, and the doubles with Frazer as his partner, while two weeks later in the women's tournament at the Staten Island Ladies' Club Paret won the mixed doubles with Miss Bessie Moore.

This concluded a long and prosperous season for the New-York players and their allies over the bridge, and prospects for a repetition of it next year with even more success are very probable. Fischer and Paret will both play through the "circuit" again next season, while they will be strengthened by Colwell of Brooklyn and a most promising young player from Ridgewood, N. J., Richard Palmer, who showed excellent form this year and who intends trying in bigger events next season. Thurber, Frazer, Cragin, Bostwick, and a number of the others will also play occasionally. For the women's championships, Miss Hellwig, Miss Atkinson, and Miss Moore will all try again next Spring, while Fischer and Miss Atkinson, and Paret and Miss Moore will probably meet in the mixed doubles for the championship in this event. The easy victory of the latter pair over Miss Atkinson and Dr. Frazer will make them the most formidable rivals of the two-year champions at Philadelphia, for Fischer is not very much stronger than Frazer, and little if any better in mixed doubles. Howland will probably play through next season again, but Hobart will not be seen in many events.

There will be a good deal of in door play in covered courts this Winter, and already several of the clubs have started their season. That of the Seventh Regiment is probably the largest, though there are only one or two players of skill among its members. Still they have the best accommodations on the drill floor of the armory, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, as well as on all holidays, a goodly representation of the militiamen is always to be found using the courts there. Calhoun Cragin of the New-York Tennis Club is one of the strongest of their players, though Clarence Hobart is among the veterans of the regiment, and is sometimes seen there practicing with Cragin. He played quite a little there last Winter, particularly in practice, just before the big indoor event at West Newton.

At the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, there are a number of clubs which have started play already, and the Taylor brothers of the West Side Tennis Club are among the strongest members of one of the most prominent of these. A number of other local players have started one to play in the Twelfth Regiment Armory again this year, and they practice there every Wednesday afternoon. Paret, Bostwick, Dr. Atterbury, Crowninshield, Janes, and Colwell are among the members of this organization.

The West Newton Club will probably hold another big invitation tournament indoors again this Winter. A special court has been arranged in the clubhouse of the Neighborhood Club there, with green canvas and white lines on the floor to play on. Last year's event was a grand success, and it will probably be repeated this Winter, in February.

A. A. U. ANNUAL MEETING.

Some of the Questions That Will Be Discussed—Charges of Professionalism

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the Astor House this afternoon and evening. It is expected that the athletic legislators will have a lively session, as several knotty points are to be disposed of. The Atlantic Association will ask for a clear explanation of the Hickok reinstatement case.

Hickok competed at unregistered games, and was, therefore, suspended, but in order that the Yale giant might compete in the New-York Athletic Club-London International match, he was reinstated, and the date of the reinstatement dated back so that no objections could be raised against him.

In spite of the fact that the New-York Athletic Club has withdrawn from the Metropolitan Association, W. B. Curtis will be asked to continue as President of the National body.

H. H. Jordan of the New-York Athletic Club will act as delegate from the Central Association and I. B. Potter will look after the interests of the League of American Wheelmen.

All the records made since Jan. 1 will either be accepted or rejected.

The New-England Association is coming armed with strong evidence that Remington of the Suffolk Athletic Club of Boston and B. J. Wefers of the Lowell C. C. are professionals. Wefers was presented with a purse of $300 by the citizens of Lawrence as a mark of their esteem for his sprinting powers. He did not return the money, and the Amateur Athletic Union rules distinctly stipulate that an athlete cannot accept money as a reward for his public or private performances.

King Allert and the Shelter House.

About the only desirable wheeling yesterday was found on the Coney Island Cycle Path, and during the middle of the day, when it was driest, there were many enthusiasts pedaling toward the sea. As usual, quite a number got off at the shelter house at the foot of the path for a rest. Here it was made known that the work of properly inclosing the building for the use of the cyclists during the cold weather would be commenced this week. Quite naturally, this news was very pleasing to the riders.

Had not some such step been authorized, there would have been no other alternative, after riding the length of the path, then to turn about and proceed back. This, of course, applies only in the cold weather, when it is safest to "keep moving," unless thoroughly sheltered. "Fred" Allert, the mileage king of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, was one of the celebrities on the path yesterday. His legs have carried him 10,222 miles this season, during which he has lost thirty-two pounds in weight, but nothing in enthusiasm. Mr. Allert is a shining example of devotion to a club mileage contest.

Golf at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—Golf is now the popular game of the ladies and gentlemen of the academy. An attempt was made to start a club here last year, but it met with no response from the officers. This year, however, the scheme was successfully launched, and almost every morning and afternoon players may be seen on the links. These links are situated on the Government farm, opposite the Naval Academy, and are connected with it by a short bridge. The links are very difficult on account of the number and variety of the hazards and the kind of ground. There are now eighteen men ane nine ladies members of the club.

The following is the list of officers: President—Medical Director T. C. Walton, United States Navy; Secretary and Treasurer—Ensign A. Bainbridge-Hoff, United States Navy; Captains of the Green—Chief Engineer Rae and Ensign Bainbridge-Hoff. The members are the Superintendent, Lieut. Commander Swinburne; Prof. N. M. Terry, Lieut. Hourigan, Lieut. Wood, Ensigns Onean, Hutchison, Pratt, Robertson, and Norton, Prof. Dashiell, Passed Assistant Surgeon McCormack, Passed Assistant Surgeon White, Lieut. Evans, United States Army, and Mmes. Evans, Bainbridge-Hoff, Chandler, and Rae, and the Misses Porter, Bainbridge-Hoff, and Shorb.

Hare and Hounds Awheel.

The Pequod Club cyclers of Brooklyn have adopted the idea of a paper chase on wheels, which originated with a Newark organization, and on Thanksgiving Day the hunt will take place, to be followed by a regulation hunt dinner. The start will be made from Frost's Hotel, at Dunton, and the ground covered will, no doubt, be in the vicinity of Jamaica, part of the route, maybe, winding through the woods, which in that section are remarkably free from underbrush. The rules generally observed in a hare and hounds chase will prevail, the hares dropping strips of paper, which will give the clue to the main party. It is predicted that this affair will be one of the prominent features of the closing days of the outdoor cycling season.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—This is the latest cycling story from Long Island: Miss Thompson, accompanied by two other young ladies from Islip, rode from Oakdale to Brooklyn and back last week. Upon their return, two stopped at their homes at Islip, leaving Miss Thompson to go the rest of her journey alone. It was about dark when she entered the East Islip swamp. She was very tired and pressed forward to reach her home. She was suddenly startled by a noise which she thought was caused by some one in pursuit. Her lamp, burning brightly, threw a light upon a great buck deer, just ahead, with his head in a fighting attitude, looking toward the dazzling light of the lamp. When the bewildered animal had quite recovered from the effects of the light, he made a spring right over the top of the young lady's head, bicycle and all, and plunged off into the darkness of the woods.

—J. C. Kerrison, the official handicapper for Massachusetts, says: "Aside from personal interests, I say that the government of racing is as much a part of the League work as is the road improvement question, I honestly believe that the great majority of the wheelmen are more or less interested in cycle racing, and that their membership in the league can be secured by the racing interest as readily as it can by the road improvement interests. We are not all road improvers to the extent that others are, and we are not all racing cranks of equal degree, but at the same time both racing and road improving should continue to be as much a portion of the League of American Wheelmen as any other branch of the sport."

—A five-mile race for Class A men will be one of the sporting features of the coming fair of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn. It will be contested on a stationary racing machine, or home trainer. Of course the man making the best time will win. The preliminary heats will be run from Monday until Friday, inclusive, and the finals on Saturday. Entries should be sent to Clemens Weiss, 117 Wall Street, this city, on or before the 26th inst. The fee is $1.

—Members of the Riverside Wheelmen are looking forward to a very lively club election on Dec. 6. It is said to be certain that two or more tickets will be in the field. Contrary to the expectations of some of the members, it is now said that President Fitch will be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Fitch has held the office for two terms, and there are those who think he ought to give somebody else a chance.

—The second report of Zimmerman's doings in Australia pleased the American cycling public very much. The "Skeeter" is undoubtedly still the popular idol of the racing world. His biggest race, the Australian, will take place the latter part of the month.

—In the five-mile race at the Guttenberg (N. J.) track, on Saturday, for the championship of the Hudson County Wheelmen, George Blakeslee defeated Walter Roome by five lengths. The winner's time was 14:12.

—Applications for sanctions for shows have been received by the Cycle Board of Trade from Denver, San Francisco, and Philadelphia. The board has not yet decided to grant the requests, and will probably take a vote on the matter before giving any decision.

—The Michaux Cycle Club will have an afternoon reception from 3 to 7 P. M. at the Bowman Academy, Broadway and Fifty-third Street. A large attendance is looked for now that the Horse Show is over.

Quick Trip by El Norte.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 17.—The steamer El Norte of the Morgan Line arrived at Algiers last night, having broken the record between New-York and Algiers. The record since December last has been held by El Rio, a sister ship. Her record is from Sandy Hook Bar to South Pass Bar, 4 days 5 hours and 29 minutes. The new record made by El Norte is 4 days 4 hours and 56 minutes, making an average speed of over 16 miles an hour.

An Anecdote About Lee.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The following story, showing Gen. Robert E. Lee's magnanimity, is told: Early in the war, before he had proved his pre-eminence as a General, he was severely criticised on more than one occasion by Gen. Whiting. Whiting had stood at the head of his class at West Point, and was considered a bright and capable man. One day President Davis, wishing an officer for some important command, called upon Gen. Lee for advice. "What do you think of Whiting?" asked Davis. Lee answered without hesitation, commending Whiting as one of the ablest men in the army, well qualified in every way for even the most responsible place.

One of the officers present was greatly surprised, and at the first opportunity drew Lee aside. "Don't you know what unkind things Whiting has been saying about you?" he inquired. Lee's answer was of the best. "I understood," he said, "that the President desired to know my opinion of Whiting—not Whiting's opinion of me."

NOW FOR THE BIG GAME

Neither Yale nor Princeton Feels Confident of Winning.

THE CONTEST PROMISES TO BE CLOSE

Princeton Men Recovering from Their Gridiron Battles with Harvard and Cornell—Yale Eleven Has Improved.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Capt. Lea and his body of football coachers have now turned their faces toward the great and final game of the season, the championship contest with Yale, at New-York next Saturday. The Tigers are just beginning to get their eyes open to the bigness of the task they undertook when three big games were scheduled for one season with Harvard, Yale, and Cornell. Most of them are just beginning to realize that the successful disposing of three such teams is a feat the difficulty of which they wotted not of when the games were scheduled.

The Harvard and Cornell matches have been successfully disposed of, but the eleven came out of the games with several members crippled in one way or another. The players who suffered most from overstraining were sent up to the Delaware Water Gap for a change of air, and all members of the team were allowed recreation either at their homes or about the college campus. Capt. Lea has been unable to play since the game with the Cambridge boys. Baird is being saved as much as possible for the big championship contest, but it is pretty certain that he will not last the game out. Capt. Lea has no substitute full back who can be depended upon for any such game as Baird puts up.

Another star player who was added to the hospital list on Thursday is little Suter, the hero of the Harvard game. In the secret practice he was carried from the field with a wrenched knee, and has been unable to do any work since. The injured member is being treated with the utmost care, and it is pretty certain that Suter will line up at the first kick-off.

Poe has been taking his place since his injury and has put up a clean game. He has fumbled less than usual and has got into the interference fairly well. But Poe is by no means the equal of Suter. Gailey, the big centre rush, has taken his place in the daily practice, with his broken nose wrapped up in a bed quilt. He has played with the utmost pluck, but has been obliged to retire at times on account of the pain given him by his injured nasal appendage. Aside from this injury, he is in fair condition and will be relied upon to put up a star game against the blue.

The two regular half backs, Rosengarten and Armstrong, are not yet in good condition. Armstrong showed considerable dash after his three days' rest, but the hard practice has bruised him up considerably, and it is thought that Bannard will have to play his position in the second half. Rosengarten rarely has a big game out. In view of these cripples, several substitutes are being drilled back of the line. Kelly, formerly half back on the scrub, has been taken to the 'Varsity training table. He has made rapid progress, and there is some talk of his beating Armstrong out of first place. He has shown himself to be the best ground gainer playing back of the line during the past few days, and his defensive work is equally good. He is greatly handicapped, however, by a permanently lame leg, and this makes him a slow runner. If he gets into the game on Nov. 25 he is likely to prove a surprise to many, for he plays the game with a spirit that is bound to count. Bannard will substitute both half back and full back, unless Ayres takes a big brace for the latter position in the next few days. Ayres has been tried at full back during Baird's absence, but has not shown anything like 'Varsity form.

In the line, the battle is still hot for left end. Hearn, Thompson, and Johnston are still in the race. Hearn has been dropped from the 'Varsity table, but his work has been superior to that of his opponents, and he is likely to receive the prize, in spite of his poor showing against Harvard. The other members of the line will be Gailey, centre; Riggs and Rhodes, guards; Church and Tyler, tackles, and Cochran, right end.

The centrepiece, Gailey, Riggs, and Rhodes, is not likely to give way to the rush of even such strong backs as Thorne and De Witt. They have stood firm against all attempts to gain in that quarter in the games and practice thus far this season, and Princeton students think they can be relied on to repulse the attacks of the New-Haven players. Church, at left tackle, will also hold his own. Most of the secret practice has been devoted to the team work, regardless of how the game went against the scrub, but, except on the turtle-back manoeuvre, small advancement has been made. Little attention has been given to trick plays. After the abandonment of straight-forward football in the Harvard-Princeton game, the Princeton coachers decided upon developing the same kind of a game that was victorious against the crimson, rather than devote time to intricate trick moves which could only be perfected by constant practice. Spectators can therefore look for hard, straight, pushing football on the part of the Princeton players in the championship game, although kicking will be resorted to frequently as long as Baird lasts.

CENTRE THE WEAK SPOT.

But Behind the Line Yale Is Strong—Compared with the Tigers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Less than a week now remains before the Princeton football game, and the team is almost through its preparation for the great event. The men will be called upon for regular practice against the "college" for only one or two days more, after which they will, of course, be drilled daily, but, aside from that, they will be allowed a complete rest, in order that Saturday may find them in the pink of condition.

Last week the "'Varsity" had its hands full in taking care of the "college." In order that the 'Varsity might have some experience of the style of play that Princeton will follow, the scrub team was carefully organized, a Captain appointed, and it was then drilled by the coachers so as to represent the Orange and Black as nearly as possible. Hartwell and Hinkey have been with the men continually, and the team work of the 'Varsity has improved greatly, and, except in the centre, the whole team has shown great improvement. Mass plays have been tried a great deal of the time, but with indifferent success, and Yale will have to depend largely for her gains on getting by the Princeton ends, or on going between the tackles and ends.

Thorne has been practicing steadily and working as hard as any man on the team. His head was cut open in the Brown game, but he is in fine condition otherwise. Bass's hand still bothers him greatly, but that closes the list of injuries, and, very fortunately, none of the men appears to be overtrained.

Now that both the teams have been definitely decided upon, it is possible to make a comparison of the individual men, and it is at once evident that Yale is the stronger back of the line and Princeton in the line. Hinkey at one end should outclass Hearn, and at the other Bass and Cochran would be very evenly matched, except for Bass's injured hand; but as it is, Cochran should have the best of the argument. Murphy and Church will have a battle royal beyond doubt. Murphy has more experience and is quicker, while Church is heavier and stronger. Riggs, who played centre for Princeton last year, will have a picnic with Sheldon, and ought to be able to break through with ease. Sheldon is young and lacks experience, neither of which faults can be found with Riggs.

Galley and Harry Cross will be the opposing centres, Galley is a reliable man, while Cross has played against "Phil" Stillman for the last three years. Their weight is about the same, but Galley is commonly picked as the better man, although Cross may do more than is counted on.

Chadwick and Rhodes should be about even, but the advantage will lie with Chadwick, if with either. Rhodes is a little the heavier, but is less aggressive than Chadwick. Both men were substitutes a year ago, and are by no means inexperienced.

Rodgers will find himself opposed to Capt. Lea. Lea will undoubtedly outclass Rodgers, but if he is forced to give way to Tyler, the substitute tackle, the two teams will be equally strong at this point. Lea's record is well known. Rodgers captained the Andover team two years ago. His principal fault is slowness, but he is a good ground gainer. Tyler was a substitute on last year's Princeton team, and is about Rodgers's equal in size and weight.

Back of the line Yale's greater strength is at once apparent. Both Fincke and Suter are comparatively new men, though Fincke gained a good deal of experience on his freshman team, and as a substitute on the 'Varsity. Both are good quarters, but Fincke is the better of the two, and he is also the steadiest man on the Yale team. He is considerably heavier than Suter, and is a punter of no mean ability.

Thorne, Jerrems, and De Witt are, taken together, stronger in their offensive play than any other three backs playing to-day. Of Thorne nothing need be said, except that he is considered the hardest man on the field to down. De Witt has been pursued by ill luck all through college, and this should be his third year on the 'Varsity, instead of his first. However, he is pretty sure to gain the reputation that chance has deprived him of for the last two years, in the Princeton game. He is heavy, and very speedy, but is apt to fumble. Jerrems is plowing through the centre as did Butterworth, and is kicking in fine form.

The men that Princeton will oppose to this formidable trio, are Rosengarten, Baird, and Armstrong. Armstrong is the heaviest, and is considered the best. He will probably be sent through the line, and leave most of the end running to Rosengarten. Baird is a freshman from St. Paul's, but put up a remarkable game against Harvard, and, while not Jerrems's equal, he is a very valuable man, though his kicking was not of the best in the Cornell game.

The game will be too close to make any predictions as to its outcome, but while not overconfident, the university rather expects to see the Tigers defeated.

LACK OF TEAM WORK.

Faults of the Harvard Football Eleven Not Rectified.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—The Harvard football season will be brought to a close on Saturday next by the game with Pennsylvania on Soldiers' Field. This is about a week earlier than usual. The Harvard Faculty insisted on this shortening of the period of training.

Nobody could tell from the condition of the team, however, that the close of the season was at hand. The team is playing poorly. The game with Michigan students and coachers to hope for better work, but the sorry exhibition against the Boston Athletic Club brought everybody's opinion back to the normal standard.

There is lack of team work. The players are no more together than if they had never played in the same game with one another. Worse than that every individual on the team is mortally slow. This was particularly apparent in the game with Boston. Before a play would be started some Boston tackler would almost invariably be upon the man with the ball.

The final cause of discouragement is that the make-up of the team is by no means determined. The most unsettled position is left tackle. Halowell, the old man, who does not seem to have the physical strength this year will play one day and the next day it will be either his substitute, Stevenson, or Rice, a new find. Rice has been playing substitute left guard. A little more than a week ago he was removed to left tackle.

Cabot and Newell, the ends, make a good pair. Newell does just as well as Capt. Brewer, whom the Faculty have forbidden to play on account of his studies. Cabot is easily the best man on the eleven.

The three centre men will do well enough. The two Shaws are a sturdy pair, and play together unusually well. Holt at left guard is also doing his own pretty well. The three men are stars on defensive play, but in offensive work they are practically of no use whatever.

The backs are not nearly so efficient as men of their reputations should be. "Charlie" Brewer is the only one who has done fine work, and he has been unable to play for the last four or five days, owing to an injury to his back. Wrightington, the field Captain for the time, is slow.

Dunlop, the full back, plays a good game one day and a poor one the next. He is not the line breaker he was two years ago, and instead of improving in speed he has grown slower.

"PENNSY'S" ELEVEN TO REST.

Will Visit a Secluded Spot in Massachusetts till Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The 'Varsity eleven will take but two more days' practice on the home grounds before their departure East for the Harvard game. They leave Tuesday night for an unknown destination in the State of Massach

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Miss Pygmalion—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Merry World—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—Merry Countess—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Bicycle Girl—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLE COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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Theatrical Gossip.

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News of the Colleges.

Alphonse Daudet at His Home.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A recent visitor to the home of Alphonse Daudet in the Faubourg Saint-Germain describes Daudet's study as lighted by two windows which look out on gardens. Even on the warm day, when his friend sought him out, a large fire was burning. Daudet is a Southerner, and feels the cold of Paris keenly. His study is lined with dwarf bookcases, so low that one has only to stretch out a hand in order to find the book that is wanted. Thursday is his "at home" day, when he usually invites twelve or fourteen friends to dinner. If a well-known musician happens to be among the guests the drawing room, and not the study, is the place of entertainment.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	43	43
6 A. M.	40	42	45
9 A. M.	48	43	48
12 M.	50	48	48
4 P. M.	45	43	48
6 P. M.	45	47	48
9 P. M.	44	47	47
12 P. M.	41	45	45

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....46.02
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....45.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....50.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....45.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE FEDERAL BANK.

The rumors about a bond issue which ran through the financial quarter of the city at the close of last week are the natural product of the situation of the Treasury and of the country. They are bound to spring up at the slightest provocation or with none at all. A visit of a prominent Treasury official which happens to fall in with an actual depression in the stock market, or even with a desire to produce such a depression with a decent chance of success, is quite enough to suggest to the fertile minds of the rumor makers some plausible story as to what the Treasury Department is compelled to do or is in danger of having to do or thinks that it ought to do. If there were in the City of New-York, the financial centre, as it is, of the country and one of the chief financial centres of the world, a bank that had an immense outstanding mass of notes, with a relatively small reserve for redemption, which had no resources by which it could directly and easily strengthen that reserve, and whose officers had no authority to borrow on demand or on short time on the most favorable conditions that its undoubted strength and credit would permit, any one can see how easy and frequent would be the birth of rumors as to its position and probable policy. No sane financier would for a moment undertake to run such a bank under such conditions. Yet that is precisely—not approximately or by analogy, but exactly and absolutely—the situation of the United States Treasury.

If it were a novel state of things, it would be intolerable. But it has lasted for many years now, and the American people, with their wonderful and admirable adaptability to whatever situation they find themselves in, have succeeded more or less perfectly in adapting themselves to it. On some accounts this is unfortunate, for otherwise the people might long ago have put an end to the inconvenient, costly, and even dangerous anomaly. As it is, they bear it with a degree of patience and pluck that no other people in the world would show. Yet sooner or later they will be compelled to take hold of the situation and dispose of it as common sense dictates that it should be disposed of. At the moment all eyes are turned to Washington, first to see what the condition of the Treasury is, and second what the new Congress is likely to do. The condition of the Treasury is as near normal as could be expected in circumstances which are and must remain so completely abnormal. The gold reserve has been drawn down to a little below $90,000,000. There is no question that, under any conditions likely to exist for the next three months, it will go considerably lower—how much lower will depend on the relation between our exports and the American securities sent home, and this latter will depend partly on the course of speculation abroad and partly on the state of business in our own country. But there is no doubt that the public feeling in the United States makes a decided drain of the gold reserve a very much less serious thing than it would have been a year ago. A mood of apprehension is not so readily aroused. The country has more confidence, and the confidence is justified.

The general business of the country is in a much better condition, and the doubt that now exists is not as to whether it is going to be worse, but as to how far and how fast it is going to improve. We have had one long and very remarkable advance in the prices on the stock market, and we have not by any means lost the whole of it and do not expect to. This state of mind is an extremely important element in the question of the immediate future. The American market has taken very large quantities of American securities, and though their return has not depressed prices to the point of last Spring's prices, they have been bought back on terms which make them a good purchase for those who are strong enough to hold them. The country as a whole is in the position of a business man who has bought up a good deal of his outstanding paper on favorable terms.

Then the political considerations affecting the gold reserve are much more favorable than they were. The free-silver movement is unquestionably dead. A year or even six or eight months ago the question as to the currency was whether the gold standard would be openly abandoned or, at best, whether the coinage of the silver bullion bought under the act of 1890, or some like crazy scheme, would not make it practically impossible to maintain the gold standard. There is no longer any such question. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the gold standard will be adhered to or that the Treasury will not now and always redeem in gold every dollar of the currency on demand. The only question that is now entertained is how the reserve will be kept up. And it must be remembered always—must never for an instant be forgotten—that, no matter what Congress does or fails to do, the President has ample power to maintain the reserve, and will use it.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The filing of the certificates of election expenses of the candidates for State offices shows how cheaply office seeking may be conducted by a prominent person under the new ballot law. It is rather hard that the defeated candidates should be required to file statements which so often show that they have paid more money to be defeated than it has cost their competitors to be elected. That was conspicuously the case in Ulster, where a successful candidate got off with $794, whereas the unsuccessful candidate expended $3,500.

Even with the returns of moderate expenditures, however, and much more with those of immoderate, it does not appear how men can afford to pay so very large a proportion of the salary which a frugal commonwealth allows its legislators for the sake of being allowed to take possession of the rest. One is inclined to suppose, on looking through the lists of returns, that, contrary to the common opinion, we have, as they have in England, a leisure class of men of ample private fortunes who are willing to do our legislation for nothing and even to pay for the privilege.

The new ballot law has, it is evident, greatly diminished the necessary and legitimate expenses of office seeking. When these are considered and enumerated, it is surprising how small they have become. It is doubtful whether the sums which the Committee of Fifty was finally induced to disburse to the Republican district leaders served any more important purpose than to make a number of Republican Boys somewhat more comfortable at the beginning of the Winter season than they would otherwise have been.

THE CONDITION OF THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

Much misinformation has recently been published about the domestic woolen industry. Leading Republican journals in the East have asserted that the industry was in a very deplorable condition, their aim being to gain popular support for a bill restoring the tariff duties on wool and incidentally, we presume, to depress the industry, if possible, by their own pessimistic utterances. Certain Republican journals in the West have, on the contrary, asserted that the manufacturers were very prosperous, their aim being to irritate the wool growers and thus exert an influence in support of the proposed bill. We have heretofore directed attention to evidence concerning the condition of the industry, including advances of wages in many mills, the capacity of machinery in operation, and the consumption of great quantities of wool, both foreign and domestic.

We desire now to point out what is going on in that branch of the industry which produces the fine goods, chiefly for men's wear, for the manufacture of which it is required that the best foreign and domestic wools shall be skillfully blended. Since the enactment of the new tariff our manufacturers have been free to select from the wools of the whole world. They have not been restrained and handicapped by a tax of about 50 per cent. on such wools as their English competitors have used, free of tax, for many years. It was not to be expected that the domestic industry would be adapted immediately to the new conditions. But the manufacturers have made commendable progress. In an article concerning a recent increase of the price of domestic Clay diagonals, the fine worsted coatings which have become so well known through importations, The American Wool and Cotton Reporter said, last Thursday:

"The demand for Clays in this country is far beyond the capacity of the domestic mills producing such goods; fully 50 per cent. of the total yardage used in this country has heretofore been supplied by foreign mills. Notwithstanding the attempt of foreigners to secure a larger part of this business by naming extremely low prices for the light-weight season, the domestic mills have held their ground, and prices were advanced fully 5 cents per yard shortly after the season opened.

"The leading mills have their total production for the season engaged, and have refused further orders, except for very late delivery and at a further advance in prices.

"The leading makes of domestic worsteds are superior in quality to many makes of foreign goods at the same price, and the clothier buying of these mills has no fault to find with delayed deliveries, and can adjust all claims with a celerity which is impossible when foreign fabrics are found defective."

The article from which this passage is taken was suggested by the recent action of two or three prominent domestic manufacturers. On the 4th inst. the Washington Mills Company opened its heavyweight season by adding from 10 to 15 cents per yard to the prices of its Clay diagonals, all-wool kerseys, and beavers. On the following day the Fulton Worsted Mills, at Oswego, announced an addition of 10 cents per yard to the price of its Clay diagonals. These are leading concerns in the American fine worsted industry, and we judge, from the remarks of The Reporter, quoted above, that they have all the work they can do. Each of them has increased wages and the number of its employés since last March. "It is well known and admitted by the importers," says The Reporter, "that they have not been able to place any number of orders under the prices named by the Washington Mills Company"—orders, that is to say, for goods of the same grade. American clothiers, it is asserted, have been annoyed by delay in the delivery of foreign light-weight goods. "Many orders have already been turned over to domestic manufacturers, and cancellations would be more numerous if there were any possibility of obtaining early deliveries in this market."

While the selling season for overcoatings is not fairly open, some advances have been announced, and The Reporter predicts an addition generally of from 3 to 7 per cent. As to the domestic manufacture of dress goods, it says:

"The worsted dress-goods mills have done an exceptional business at very satisfactory prices and have their season's production practically sold up. Duplicates of such goods will probably have to pay an advance.

"Plain and fancy cotton warp goods, especially those of which mohair is a component part, have also sold well. Several of the largest mills making these goods are building large additions to their works to meet the increased demand."

In the carpet industry, "as a rule, weavers are well employed." All this does not look like "deplorable depression" and "paralysis." On the contrary, the outlook seems very satisfactory and encouraging.

The woolen and worsted industry asks to be let alone by Republican tariff tinkerers. Its condition has been very greatly improved during the last six months. As we have said before, however, we think the industry will be affected injuriously—and wool growers suffer when wool manufactures are depressed—if the Republicans insist upon passing in the House a bill restoring the duties on wool.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?

Almost by chance there was discovered in Boston a few days ago a large accumulation of stolen property, bric-à-brac, bonds, stocks, paintings, &c., and since that time other property stolen by the same person has been found in places where it had been stored away. It now appears that this property, and a great deal more, was stolen by WILLIAM BARRETT, who was imprisoned for life a year ago for having shot one FARRAR while the latter was pursuing him because he believed him to be an escaping burglar.

BARRETT was a burglar, and it has recently been ascertained that he practiced his criminal profession in safety for many years. It is estimated that he stole $750,000 worth of property during those years. Even the residue which was discovered in Boston and in storage elsewhere represented the proceeds of more than sixty burglaries. This is shown by the identification of the stolen articles by their rightful owners. A majority of these burglaries were committed in the suburbs of Boston or in other populous and wealthy parts of Eastern Massachusetts.

It seems very remarkable that BARRETT could have pursued this criminal industry in safety for more than a decade and could have disposed, from time to time, of much valuable property, as he did dispose of it, without encountering the officers of the law. Where were the police? Where were the detectives? They must have been occupied as the police and detectives of Chicago were while HOLMES was entrapping and murdering his victims in the so-called "castle" which he erected in that city.

QUICKER ATLANTIC TRANSIT.

Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN returns, in a paper entitled "Quick Transit Between New-York and London," in the current number of The North American Review, to his old topic of the desirableness and possibility of shortening the voyage between New-York and London by making the first hundred miles of it over the Long Island Railroad. Mr. CORBIN's own interest in a change that would be so much to the advantage of a corporation of which he is the President is not at all concealed, and is, of course, perfectly legitimate. Nobody will grudge him his reward for doing a great service to the commerce of the world.

Undoubtedly the shortening of time, for passengers and for mails, between New-York and London would be such a service, and the purpose of Mr. CORBIN's paper is to show that this shortening would be accomplished by the selection of Fort Pond Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, 6 miles west of Montauk and 114 miles east of New-York, as the western terminus, and Milford Haven, the most westerly port of Wales, as the eastern terminus of the Atlantic voyage. Mr. CORBIN sets forth the advantages of these ports in accessibility, in the comparative avoidance of the most frequented waterways, in the comparative immunity from the dangers of stranding and collision on the American side, in the comparative freedom from fog and moderation of the tides on the British side. These advantages will be conceded by most readers who follow Mr. CORBIN's account or who have independent means of judging. That the ocean route between these two points is much shorter than either of the routes now commonly followed is evident from a glance at the map.

In estimating the saving of time, Mr. CORBIN assumes the rate of progress of a steamer to be the fastest yet made to the eastward, that of the Lucania, which, in her best run, made an average of just under 22 knots an hour. Mr. CORBIN assumes that steamers bound east would proceed at this rate from the point of divergence of the route to Milford Haven and of the route to Queenstown and to Liverpool by way of Queenstown. Taking into consideration the detentions in each route, which seem to be fairly enough computed, he makes the time from the point of divergence to the London Post Office 17 hours and 9 minutes by Queenstown, Kingstown, and Holyhead, 20 hours and 24 minutes by Queenstown and Liverpool, and 14 hours and 19 minutes by Milford Haven. The time by way of Southampton, computed in the same way, is 18 hours and 59 minutes.

Upon this side Mr. CORBIN considers, and needs to consider, but two routes to the New-York Post Office—that from the point of divergence at the southern end of Nantucket Shoals, by way of Sandy Hook, and that from the same point by Fort Pond Bay and the Long Island Railroad. He assumes the sea speed, as before, as the maximum; he states the time necessary to traverse Long Island as 1 hour and 54 minutes, and he computes a saving by the proposed route of 3 hours and 56 minutes. Including the entire journey, from the London Post Office to the New-York Post Office, the saving of time would be over the Southampton route 8 hours and 36 minutes, over the Queenstown mail route 6 hours and 46 minutes, and over the Liverpool route 10 hours and 1 minute, or 8 hours and 31 minutes, omitting the detention at Queenstown. The land speed is in every case assumed as a mile a minute. By applying the assumption of speed to the whole distance, Mr. CORBIN arrives at a transit between the New-York and London Post Office of 5 days 20 hours and 11 minutes for the proposed route, against 6 days 2 hours and 57 minutes by the quickest mode of transit now in operation.

It is worth while to point out that, even after the new bridge across the East River is completed, there will still be one more handling of mails, baggage, and freight and one more transfer of passengers by the proposed route than by any existing route, and that this fact constitutes some deduction—how important we do not pretend to say—from the advantages of Mr. CORBIN's plan.

VERY PRACTICAL CHARITY.

The reports just now made of the doings of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor contain suggestions for those who would do good by stealth or otherwise and not run the risk of wasting their substance or of encouraging the willfully idle or worthless.

The report of the society upon the results of its experiment in cultivating vacant and unused lands with the labor of the otherwise unemployed poor is especially interesting. The use of the ground in or near the city was given by its owners, and $800 was spent during the past season in directing the labor of some eighty persons or families, with the result of $12,000 of garden or farm products. It was an exceedingly practical kind of relief, cultivating habits of industry and thrift as well as providing for immediate wants in the best possible way. The experiment has been so successful that the plan will be extended.

But the society does a vast deal of work in relieving the necessities of the deserving poor, and especially the sick and unfortunate among them, in other ways, and it has a system which prevents this misapplication of contributed funds. The circumstances are in all cases known and the actual needs and deserts of those aided are ascertained. Besides this, there is the preventive work of eduction in matters concerning health and domestic economy, the practical helping of people to help themselves and to better their own condition.

Those who refuse to give to street beggars and turn a deaf ear to casual tales of woe lest they be imposed upon and increase rather than diminish the sum of degradation and suffering, need have no compunction if, according to their means, they help to support the organized charities which are under intelligent and philanthropic direction, like those whose offices are to be found in the building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Through these any citizen can do all the good that he can afford, with assurance that the application of means to ends will be beneficent and salutary to the community as well as to his own soul.

TURKEY AND CUBA.

The latest news from Turkey is that the persecution of the Christians throughout the disturbed parts of the empire is more extensive and more calamitous even than had before been believed or reported. It shows also that the Turks have inflicted upon this country the same grievance that it has lately suffered at the hands of China, the buildings of the American mission having been sacked and destroyed in the massacre of Harput.

The showing thus made of the Turkish Government is precisely the same as that made by the outrages in China of the Chinese Government. It is shown to be either unable or unwilling to protect the lives and property of foreigners under its jurisdiction. Indeed, the condition of a considerable part of the Turkish Empire to-day is one of mere anarchy.

In such circumstances it is clearly the right and it may become the duty of civilized powers to interfere and to maintain order. The mutual jealousies of the powers concerned have alone for a generation protected the unspeakable Turk. He has now been pretty plainly notified that he has become intolerable, and that Europe will find some way of abating what has come to be an insufferable nuisance.

It is noteworthy that the motive of this action is not specific injury to the subjects of the powers concerned, but sheer human disgust with the performances of a barbarous Government in a civilized continent. There may be a useful lesson in this for the Spanish Government, if their incapability of learning useful lessons were not a persistent trait of Spanish Governments. The story told in these columns on Saturday by Mr. NAVARRO of Spanish rule in Cuba, if it had been told by an Armenian refugee of Turkish rule in Asia Minor, would have been accepted by everybody as characteristic of the Turkish domination. It is equally characteristic of Spanish domination. Nobody need be any more at a loss to account for a Cuban revolt than to account for an Armenian revolt. The outrages perpetrated upon Mr. NAVARRO are not exceptional, but usual. There is not and was not the slightest evidence that he was a revolutionist before his arrest and his horrible imprisonment; but he would be less than human if he were not a revolutionist, at least in sympathy, after his experience. And what is true of him is true of hundreds of other peaceable and industrious Cubans who ask nothing of the Spanish Government but to leave them in peace to earn their livings. That, it seems, is altogether too much to ask.

In truth, Spanish rule in Cuba is hardly more respectable or tolerable than Turkish rule in Asia Minor. It has not yet become insufferable except to its immediate victims. But Spain as well as Turkey is in the way to find out what it is to arouse the indignation and disgust of the civilized world.

It is a tough job to prove that it was the Administration, and not its enemies, that was rebuked at the recent elections, but there are those who bend their laboring backs to the task almost daily. The Atlanta Constitution looks at the situation from its peculiar angle: "Kentucky and Maryland have gone over, and, unless there is to be a change in Federal administrative policy, the end is not yet in sight. The people are disheartened, discouraged, disgusted, but determined. They have been repudiated by those whom they put in power and they in turn will repudiate the repudiators if they can receive no response to their appeals for relief." But HARDIN was against the Administration in Kentucky, and he was beaten, and GORMAN in Maryland was very much more conspicuously against the Administration, and he was beaten. How is it possible to get a repudiation of GORMAN and of the Administration out of the same ballot box?

ACHILLE RIVARDE'S DEBUT

A Young Violinist Makes a Successful First Appearance in America.

Achille Rivarde, a young Spanish violinist, who has just entered his twenty-eighth year, made his American début last night at Carnegie Hall. The concert was not one of the regular series of Sunday concerts, but a special entertainment arranged by the managers of the violinist. Mr. Seidl was engaged to conduct and Mme. De Vere-Sapio to sing. The result was that the concert was on a higher plane than Sunday night affairs usually reach, as may be seen by the programme, which was as follows: Overture, "Nature," Dvorak; aria from "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer; concerto No. 3 for violin and orchestra, Saint-Saëns; theme and variations from Schubert's D minor quartet, vocal waltz, "La Libellule," Saint-Saëns; "Airs Hongroises" for violin, Ernst, and the "Good Friday Spell," from Wagner's "Parsifal."

Mr. Rivarde achieved a pronounced success. He is a violinist of exceptional gifts, excellent accomplishments, and influential charm. His tone is not especially large, but it is very beautiful, a fact which is due partly to the player's skill and partly to a fine instrument. It is a clear, sweet, penetrating tone which grows upon the ear all the time. Mr. Rivarde's technic is not of the surprising kind, but his stopping is clean and accurate, so that he plays almost always with true intonation. His bowing is excellent. His style is one of remarkable elegance, and it is full of poetry. He is not at his best in purely declamatory passages, yet he plays such melodies as the first theme of the last movement of the Saint-Saëns concerto with vigor, spirit, and brilliancy. His cantabile, without being broad or noble is notably graceful, tender, and refined. In short, Mr. Rivarde is a violinist who combines artistic sensibility with a lovely, fluent, polished execution, and who will be heard at all times with great pleasure. It should be added that he looks a good deal like a rejuvenated Sarasate, whom he resembles, too, in the character of his playing, and he is possessed of much magnetism.

Mme. De Vere-Sapio has evidently heard of the flute and soprano duels which have recently devastated our concert rooms. So she resurrected a forgotten air of Meyerbeer's, in which two flutes wrestle with the voice and each other. Flutes won last night, because the soprano was not at her best. But after all there was not a great deal of difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee, and the triangular jugglery of trills, scales, and arpeggios seemed to amaze the audience.

DENVER'S "HEALER" RECOILED

His Powers, He Says, Does Not Extend to the Casting Out of Devils.

From The Denver Republican.

A man who might have been either a victim of mountain ague or liquor took his place before Schlatter to receive a treatment. The "gifted" cobbler started perceptibly at sight of him. Then with evident reluctance Schlatter took the man's right hand in his, while a convulsive shudder racked the "healer's" unsymmetrical frame. For a moment the two stood face to face, and clasped hands. Schlatter shuddered once more, as with the gesture of one inspired, he reached out his left hand and clasped the left hand of the man. They both shuddered for a minute, and then, to the great astonishment of those standing by, the "healer" pushed the man in line violently from him, relinquishing both his hands at the same instant and exclaiming "Nein!" The man who was thus dismissed reeled away and became lost in the dense crowd.

There was much excitement in Schlatter's vicinity, while some, who thought the "healer" had been offended, sought for the man to lay violent hands on him. No one understood the singular pantomime, and for several minutes no questions were asked of Schlatter regarding it.

At last, a man standing close to the "healer" ventured to ask: "Mr. Schlatter, why did you shake that man by both hands when you shake other persons by only one hand?"

"The man hath a devil!" was the startling reply the "healer" made.

Suppressed commotion seized upon all those who heard this strange statement regarding Schlatter's peculiar supplicant for relief, and before anything further could be said by the "healer's" questioner, a little girl spoke.

"Couldn't you do anything for the poor man, Mister?" she inquired in her artless treble.

"No, my child," he answered, gently. "In these latter days devils are cast out by the power of Beelzebub. I have only the power of my father."

The child, not comprehending his meaning, shrank away abashed, and her elders standing around wondered more and more at the singular language of the mysterious old mender of shoes. Silence, broken only by the shuffling of feet and rustling of handkerchiefs, reigned for a long time after the "man who hath a devil" had disappeared.

Change in Cotton Culture.

From The Washington Post.

"I was greatly disappointed in a late trip I made through the South in regard to the cotton farms," said Mr. T. G. Selby of California. "I had heard and read much of the big plantations devoted to the crop, and so I expected to see some vast tracts of land devoted to its cultivation. Here was where I felt disappointed; as a rule there are no big cotton plantations in the South, and small fields of ten and twenty acres are about the average.

"Planting cotton on a big scale is a thing of the past; it disappeared with slave labor. To-day the vast amount of it produced is the aggregate yield of thousands of little patches farmed by tenants, who give up one-third of whatever is made to the owners of the land, retaining two-thirds for their labor in making the crop. Of course, the majority of these tenants are colored men. This year the planters are in great spirits, for while they made the crop on a basis of getting 5 cents a pound, they are receiving from 8 to 9 cents, and the difference puts a snug profit in their pockets."

Work of the Sugar Trust in Nebraska.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A dispatch from Omaha states that the Sugar Trust is trying to bar the beet sugar product of Nebraska out of the American market. The story is that the trust has notified jobbers and dealers that, if they sell the refined product of Nebraska factories, the trust will not sell them the cheaper grades which are not produced by the principal beet sugar refineries. As a consequence, it is stated that over $100,000 worth of Nebraska made sugar is stored in warehouses in Omaha. The purpose of the trust seems to be to destroy the beet-sugar industry of Nebraska or compel producers to turn over the raw product to the trust to be refined.

MR. QUAY MAKES A SLATE

Selects the Men Who Are to Have the House Offices.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN IT

Close Connection Between Reed's Candidacy and that of Quay's Man, McDowell, for the House Clerkship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—"Boss" Quay of Pennsylvania, who just now is catching tarpon in Florida, is credited with the composition of a ticket which his henchmen declare will be adopted by the House caucus on Nov. 30. This is it:

Clerk—Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania.
Sergeant at Arms—Benjamin Russell of Missouri.
Doorkeeper—William J. Glenn of Cuba, N. Y.
Postmaster—To be named by the Ohio delegation.
Chaplain—The Rev. H. D. Fisher of Kansas.

Major McDowell is now on the ground. He says he has more than sufficient votes to elect him Clerk. His campaign is being conducted by Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania.

The fight over the offices, which up to this time has been devoid of interest, may grow livelier this week, but the idea that the "slate" has been arranged will operate to prevent much excitement. It is said that Quay put Major McDowell in the field in order that George F. Huff might be elected as Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania, and it is also hinted that there is a close connection between Major McDowell's candidacy and the furtherance of the Reed Presidential boom by the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Republican National Convention.

The selection of Mr. Russell for the position of Sergeant at Arms is said to have been due to direct negotiations between Quay and Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri. Before this, however, ex-Representative Henderson of Illinois had been asked if he would accept the place of Sergeant at Arms, and had replied, personally and through Representative Cannon, that he was in the race only for the Clerkship. Senator Quay then looked over the field, found Missouri with ten votes, and arranged to capture them for Major McDowell.

Mr. Russell is a young man, who presided over the first Republican Legislature elected in Missouri in many years. It was thought at one time that ex-Representative Wade would be the choice of the Missouri delegation, but it is now understood that Mr. Russell has been decided upon.

Much sagacity has been displayed in the make-up of the Quay ticket. It takes in 28 votes from Pennsylvania, 28 from New-York, 19 from Ohio, 10 from Missouri, and 7 from Kansas—92 votes in all. It only takes 125 votes to insure a majority of the Republican caucus. It is expected by McDowell's friends that the twenty-six votes from New-England will be practically unanimous for him. This alone would assure the nomination, to say nothing of scattering votes in West Virginia, New-Jersey, Kentucky, and other States.

The friends of Gen. Henderson insist that their candidate will command a majority of the caucus votes, and will by no means abandon the field. They say that many of the older members who are counted for Major McDowell will vote for Henderson, who has been in the House for twenty years, and they say that the entire West will be with him.

They argue, too, that Pennsylvania ought not to be allowed to continue the virtual monopoly which it seems to have had upon the Clerkship, covering forty-eight years of the various Congresses. Illinois, they say, has only furnished two Clerks, and these only served for a single Congress each. How far these considerations will enter into the final result is an open question. The general impression seems to be, however, that the more practical consideration of spoils and votes and future favors will be more effective.

Capt. Henry Sherwood, formerly Postmaster of the House, is again an aspirant for that post, and Capt. McKee wants to be Sergeant at Arms. William S. Tipton of Cleveland, Tenn., is a candidate for the Doorkeepership. For the lesser places there are plenty of candidates.

ANTIQUE ART IN ONTARIO

Pictures Painted by Prehistoric Indians on a Lofty Cliff.

From The Toronto Globe.

An exceedingly valuable addition has recently been made to our scanty stock of knowledge relating to the old inhabitants of Ontario. By the kindness of Mrs. McLaren, wife of the Hon. P. McLaren of Perth, arrangements were made for the examination of a locality between this and Ottawa that has for many years been known to settlers as a place bearing prehistoric paintings of men, some of the lower animals, and markings of various kinds, whose meaning was not understood, but which evidently bore precise signification to the minds of the original savages.

Mrs. McLaren was accompanied by Miss McLaren and Mr. William McLaren, and by Dr. Beeman of Perth, an ardent archaeologist, who acted as artist and photographer, and Mr. Curator Boyle made sketches of all the figures depicted, besides taking copious notes.

The locality is on the east shore of Lake Massanog, in the township of Barrie, not far from Lake Weslemcoon, visited some time ago by Mr. Boyle and Dr. A. F. Chamberlain, now of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

The rocks that form this shore rise as high as 300 feet above the water. They consist of granite and marble, and it is at the base of these rocks, not more than six feet above the lake, that the paintings occur. They extend for upward of two miles along the shore, with wide intervals, but are found to be most numerous along the northern portion.

The aboriginal artist has performed his work in broad lines, from half an inch to two inches wide, with a red pigment, probably hematite. The drawings consist of arrow, tree, and anchorlike figures, series of strokes, in all likelihood records or counts, canoes, men, and quadrupeds.

It is almost certain that the work is that of some Algonkian tribe not only because of the situation, but on account of the fact that people of this great family are well known to have had a predilection for work of this kind. In the Western States and in our own Territories numerous examples of their graphic power exist not only on stones, but on bark and skins, and good copies of some of these may be seen in the Provincial Museum.

Reports are current that similar paintings are to be found in other places, and if so no time should be lost in having correct copies of them made for comparison with the work of natives elsewhere on the continent, as well as in other parts of the world. At any rate, it is gratifying to know that copies of the Massanog pictures are now on record—second editions, they may be called, of aboriginal publications, whose circulation was extremely limited. The full series of pictures will no doubt appear in the next report of the Minister of Education, under whose auspices the archaeological work is being carried on by Mr. David Boyle.

Philadelphia City Election.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is not out of place to remind the local leaders of the Democracy that there will be a municipal election in February at which many Councilmen are to be chosen, and that the people look to the Democrats, as well as to the Republicans, to put their best foot forward. In the past the Democratic organization has not only failed in various wards to make an energetic contest for the election of capable candidates, but in

NEW TACTICS OF SPAIN

Circulating a Rumor that Cuban Patriots Can Be Purchased.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BRIBED GENERALS

A Close Friend of Campos Responsible for the Story that Gomez and Maceo Sold to Their Foes.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 17.—The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana this afternoon. Among the passengers were some persons direct from Cuba, where they learned that Campos has instructed his men not to fire upon the insurgents if it could be avoided, on account of a purchase price now pending between Spain and the Cuban leaders.

It is told by a close friend of Campos, and is understood by the powers that be in Havana, that the insurrection will come to an immediate end, for the reason that both Gomez and Maceo, the leaders, have been bought by the Spanish Government, and while the price has not been delivered to the seliers the money for them is now in Havana.

It is a matter of history that in previous revolutions the leaders of the insurrectionists were bought, which gives credence to this startling report, which seems to be authentic.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—It is reported here that Captain General Campos is about to introduce political reforms in Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana says that the advance guard of the force commanded by Maximo Gomez has reached Manajanabo, which is five hours' march from Marshal Campos's headquarters. Several important skirmishes are reported to have taken place.

TYRANT HELPS THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Cruel Acts in the Island Driving Men into the Insurgent Army.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 9, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 17.—Gen. Canellas, Chief of the Military Division of Guantanamo, is at present the terror of that district, as he is arresting innocent people and casting them into jail, and otherwise committing all sorts of abuses. Of course, this conduct is increasing the ranks of the insurgents, as every day great numbers have gone to the field to escape the fury of Canellas, until now there is scarcely a Cuban in Guantanamo. All the prominent men arrested a few days ago in Guantanamo and brought to the Morro Castle of this city have been sent to the penal city of Ceuta, in Africa.

On account of the arrest a few days ago of an English subject—Mr. Gowry, manager of the Guantanamo Railroad foundry—the English Consul in this city commissioned Robert Mason, an employe of the house of Brooks & Co., to go to Guantanamo and interview Gen. Canellas in regard to Gowry's arrest. When Mason visited the General the latter was at breakfast, and as soon as Mason entered the room the General began to insult him, and also the Messrs. Brooks, accusing them of helping the revolution with money. Of course, Mr. Mason was obliged to leave without being ablo to receive any explanation in regard to the matter that took him there.

On the 7th inst. several other prominent men of Guantanamo were arrested and incarcerated, and they will probably be sent to Ceuta.

On the 8th inst. Bartolome Misas, a Spaniard, who is well liked in Guantanamo, and who represented a hardware house, was summoned by Gen. Canellas, insulted, kicked, and slapped in the face, and then cast into prison, where he still is. It is said that Gen. Canellas drinks very hard.

On the 7th inst. eight of the nine soldiers who garrisoned the village of Dos Caminos went over to the rebels, with arms and ammunition. The ninth soldier, who, at the last moment refused to go with them, was killed by the deserters.

In Baracoa the rebels have destroyed all the machinery and apparatus used there to make cocoanut oil.

Oct. 30, a Spanish column of 1,300 men, under Col. Tejerizo, left Manzanillo for Veguita, with a convoy of eighty wagons laden with provisions, and 1,000 Mauser rifles and ammunition. The insurgents, who at first were very far from the road the convoy took, only succeeded in reaching it on the sugar estafe, Sofia, near Veguita. The insurgents, 500 strong, fiercely fought the Spaniards, and after a short but bloody engagement the insurgents succeeded in taking two wagons laden with crackers, 185 Mauser rifles, and fifteen boxes of ammunition. Col. Sanchez, on hearing of this, left Veguita to assist the convoy, but the rebels had already departed with the contents of the two wagons. The Spaniards had 12 killed and more than 50 wounded—almost all with machetes. The rebels had 4 killed and 14 wounded.

The 1st inst., Gen. Gonzalez Munoz left Veguita with a force of 2,500 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The 3d inst. they encountered the rebel leader Rabi, with 1,300 men. They fought for three hours, the rebels compelling Munoz, in spite of his superior forces, to retreat to Veguita. The Spanish General had to form squares more than once, losing more than 200 men killed or wounded. The insurgents' loss was 9 killed and 27 wounded. The rebels remained in possession of the field. They captured many arms and much ammunition.

The 3d inst., the forces of Col. Tejeda arrested ten inoffensive countrymen who were working in a place near the demolished sugar estate, Sileno, in this district. They were tried as prisoners of war, and one of them was brutally killed with a machete because he complained of such injustice.

Responsible and well-informed persons assert that Gen. Carrillo landed an expedition at midnight Oct. 27, between this port and Guantanamo, the new-comers being furnished with plenty of arms and ammunition.

Several persons who came here to-day from the country say that they met a rebel party of 300 infantry and 200 cavalry, under Demetrio Castillo, very near this city. All were well dressed and carried new arms. On being questioned by these people about the new arms, Castillo said that they had just been received from the last expedition.

Col. Sandoval of the Spanish forces is trying to make himself famous by his brutal actions in the Palma Soriano jurisdiction. The people there are alarmed at his deeds. He arrived at Palma Soriano from Ramonganaguas on the 4th inst. On the way he had had several light engagements with rebel parties, having two killed and seven wounded. He had with him several peaceful laborers, whom he met on his march, as prisoners of war.

Before leaving this district the Cuban leader, José Maceo, organized a military band, with a Chilean musician as leader, to play marches and warlike hymns.

The steamers M. L. Villaverde and José Garcia left this port yesterday for Las Villas, carrying the regiments Cuba and Valladolid, and two pieces of artillery.

The rainy season is here in all its force, and, of course, its consequent conditions have increased disease among the Spanish soldiers, at the same time making the roads impassable. Sometimes the soldiers reach the cities in a most pitiable condition.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 12.—The twenty-one alleged Cuban filibusters are still here awaiting trial. The unaccountable delay in procuring witnesses against them is very provoking to them, and they are growing very restive. They threaten a claim for heavy damages against the authorities hereafter. Five of the party claim to be American citizens, and these are receiving the assistance of the United States Consul, Mr. McLain.

BELGIAN LIBERALS ARE DEFEATED.

Clericals and Socialists Win in the Municipal Elections.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—Municipal elections were held throughout Belgium to-day for the first time under the new law providing for universal suffrage, plural voting, and the representation of minorities. Late to-night the returns show that the Clericals and Socialists have won many victories, and that the Liberals have been badly defeated.

Brussels, Ghent, and Liege, which have hitherto been Liberal strongholds, have elected Councils, the membership of which is about equally divided among Clericals, Socialists, and Liberals. In Antwerp, a Clerical replaces a Liberal Council.

There was rioting at Antwerp and Louvain.

HAVOC CAUSED BY HURRICANE.

Many Buildings Wrecked in Bimini and Grand Bahama.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 12.—The latest advices from Bimini and Grand Bahama show that the hurricane of Oct. 21 was much more violent and destructive on those islands than was at first reported.

Many local vessels were dismasted and driven ashore; numerous buildings, including a church and the prison, were blown down, and several lives were lost. Great damage was done to fruit and growing crops.

The colonial authorities have sent provisions and clothing to relieve the present suffering, but much more will be needed before long, as the crops are practically ruined.

CONNECTED WITH PANAMA FRAUDS.

Emile Arton Arrested in London on an Extradition Warrant.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Emile Arton, whose name was prominent during the height of the Panama scandal, and who disappeared from Paris when the matter promised to be made the subject of a judicial inquiry, was arrested in this city Thursday on an extradition warrant, dated August, 1892, charging him with frauds in conection with Dr. Herz and the late Baron de Reinach on the Panama Canal Company. It is said that Arton was the go-between between those who paid and those who received bribes to influence legislation favorable to the company.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The arrest of Arton is regarded here as a master stroke on the part of the Bourgeois Cabinet. In view of the revelations Arton is expected to make, members of the Centre Party who were in no way implicated in the Panama scandal are not likely to attack the Government, as they will fear to discredit themselves in behalf of the implicated members of their party. The arrest is regarded as proving that previous Ministries might have had Arton taken into custody if they had wished to do so.

NEW PRINCE BORN IN SOFIA.

Wife of the Ruler of Bulgaria Has Another Son.

SOFIA, Nov. 17.—Princess Ferdinand, wife of the ruler of Bulgaria, gave birth at noon to-day to a son, who was named Cyril.

Princess Ferdinand is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma. She was married when twenty-three years old to Prince Ferdinand. She gave birth to a son—Prince Boris—in January, 1894.

Wreck Dangerous to Ships.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, which called at this port to-day, reports that she passed a submerged wreck off Ballycottin, a short distance to the eastward of Queenstown. The wreck is dangerous to navigation.

French Warship May Be Wrecked.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The position of the French warship Admiral Baudin, which ran aground last Wednesday night in the roadstead of Salins, Isles of Hyeres, in the Mediterranean, is critical, and fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. The weather has become worse.

Celebrate the Princess's Birth.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—A Te Deum was sung in the chapel of the Russian Embassy here to-day in thanksgiving for the birth of the Princess Olga of Russia to the Czar and Czarina. Only the officials of the Embassy and the members of the Russian colony in Berlin were present.

Received by the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The Pope yesterday gave an audience to Mgr. Altmayer, the Apostolic Delegate to Asia Minor. His Holiness and the delegate discussed the situation in Turkey.

England Swept by a Storm.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A severe gale prevailed Friday and Saturday over the western and northern portions of Great Britain. Incoming vessels report much damage. There were a number of wrecks and some loss of life by drowning.

Braganza's Passengers Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—No lives were lost by the stranding of the British steamer Braganza, which ran on the rocks near Leixoes, Portugal, while bound from Liverpool for Maranham.

England Makes a Protest.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The British Embassy has handed to the French Government a protest against withdrawing from the British firms who secured it the concession to work the phosphate deposit at Tehessa, Algeria.

WRECK OF A FAMOUS STEAMER

The Cariboo Was a Pioneer in British Columbian Waters.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Following close upon the wreck of the Baranoff comes the loss of another equally famous pioneer of North Pacific waters—the steamer Cariboo and Fly, which, according to a report received at Victoria, is now only a mass of drifting débris floating down the Skeena River to the sea.

The Cariboo was one of the first vessels to carry miners up the Fraser River during the memorable gold excitement there in the early sixties. The Fly was another of this pioneer fleet. Eventually the two steamers came in collision, and each was so badly damaged that the idea of repairing them was given up. In this contingency the owners hit upon the novel plan of combining the two craft, substituting the stern of the Fly for that of the Cariboo and utilizing the forward part of the latter vessel. The result of this operation was the Cariboo and Fly. Under the new name the hybrid vessel developed the northern British Columbia trade, unassisted, for many years, her crew frequently coming into hostile encounters with savage Indians, who for a time set themselves in opposition to the encroachment of the white traders. Then the opening of the canning industry was undertaken by the steamer's owners, and it is in the salmon trade she has been chiefly employed since 1870.

During the past six months the pioneer vessel had been resting in Victoria Harbor, tied up to the wharf, while more modern vessels cared for the trade she had been instrumental in creating. A few weeks ago the vessel was disposed of by the Claxton Cannery Company, the then owners, the purchasers being Saunders, (one of the original owners,) Shottbolt, and Dempster, who sent her north on Oct. 22 in charge of Capt. George Brown, her mission being to work up trade at all settlements along the Skeena River.

This is one of the most treacherous streams on the Pacific coast, and the vessel had not completed her first voyage when disaster overtook her. She was attempting to pass over the famous riffle below Hazelton at the highest stage of the tide, and, swinging out of the channel, was caught on a sandbar. There she hung until, the water falling, her own weight, with that of her cargo, broke her back.

The messenger who brought word of the accident to Refuge Bay announced that the cargo and the greater portion of the machinery had been successfully removed, but that the pioneer vessel herself was doomed. Capt. Langley of the steamer Thistle, who brought the news to Victoria, can add nothing to this information, and further particulars cannot be obtained until the arrival in port of the Danube, now looked for hourly.

Compensation.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Play yer a game of marbles before we go to school," remarked one boy to another.

"It's too cold."

"That'll be all right. The teacher will make it warm for you if you're late."

New-York at the Exposition.

For New-York Day at Cotton States and International Exposition, Pennsylvania Railroad will sell on Nov. 19, 21, 22, and 23 ten-day tickets, New-York and Brooklyn to Atlanta and return, for $20.50.—Adv.

FEAR ANOTHER MASSACRE

The Situation in Constantinople Constantly Growing Worse.

RECORD MADE OF ARMENIAN HOUSES

Action of the Porte Causing Alarm Among the Christians—American Missionaries Will Go to Van.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 16, saying that the most serious anxiety prevails, and the situation is becoming worse.

The Government is obtaining a record of the houses in which Armenians live.

This action causes alarm, because in several towns where massacres have occurred the houses of Armenians had been previously marked.

Several of the leading Armenian merchants have sought and received shelter in the houses of Europeans.

The American missionaries at Bitlis have telgraphed to the American Minister, asking him to procure from the Porte an escort to take them and their families to Van.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons have been massacred since the acceptance by the Sultan of the scheme of reform.

The Daily News, in an article on "America and the Turk," will say that the New World is asserting itself. The lethargy of the European powers is known. It is well that the Turk should know that there is a great Nation beyond the Atlantic that will not allow the blood of its sons to be shed with impunity.

The paper commends the holding of the indignation meeting that has been summoned for Thursday in New-York.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a telegram from Constantinople saying that official dispatches received during the last two days seem to point to orders having been given to cease the massacres. The Sultan fears joint European action, and regards the concurrent concentration of the fleets of the powers in the Levant as a warning.

The dispatch adds that the Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha, has assured M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, that the report that the Government is making a list of the houses occupied by Armenians is untrue.

The campaign against the Young Turkey party continues. Thirty-six members of that party have been drowned off the Island of Kalki.

The embassies regard the new Ministry with the gravest distrust.

The Turkish newspapers Sunday published an energetic appeal to the people to abstain from all provoking acts, stating that the Sultan had granted reforms to certain of the Anatolian provinces which he will afterward extend to the other provinces.

The Consulates at Moosh report a riot there, but add that, owing to the gallant behavior of the Governor, who repeatedly exposed his own life, aided by the better class of Moslems, few Armenians were killed.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that he does not hear of any improvement in the Sultan's mental condition.

The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that the Armenian Reform Commission held its first meeting Saturday. The Porte promises the execution of reforms when the disturbances are suppressed.

Fresh troubles are reported in the Aleppo, Aintab, Marouna, and Amasia districts. The Turks accuse the Armenians of starting the disturbances.

Uneasy rumors are afloat, and the fear prevails that the native Progress Party may act energetically, with important and dangerous results.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it is officially announced in that city that an Armenian disguised as an Arab has been arrested at Orfah, seventy-eight miles southwest of Diarbekir. He was bearing a letter to the Armenian Bishop of Orfah from the Armenian Bishop of Aleppo. An extract from the letter reads:

Send powder to the Zeitoun insurgents to enable them to resist authority. Send saltpetre to make powder. The Balon of Zeitoun will form an army. The Armenians of Marash are ready and eager for the fray.

The dispatch adds that members of the Turkish Constitutional Party declare that they do not have the same aims as Midhat Pasha's Young Turkey Party. The former only want a rational Government, security, and justice. They do not object to the Sultan, except on the ground of his odious methods of government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Russian newspapers declare that the situation in Turkey is rapidly drifting to an acute phase that will inevitably culminate in the disruption and abolition of the Ottoman power in Europe. The Novoe Vremya says:

"We are glad to observe that Englishmen are becoming accustomed to the not distant prospect of Russia occupying Constantinople, for that must be the ultimate issue of the Eastern question."

GERMANY FRIENDLY TO TURKEY.

The Emperor Reluctant to Assist the Other Powers in a Coercive Move.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Prince von Hohenlohe, since his conference with the Emperor Thursday, has intimated to Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany will consent to discuss the question of united action on the part of the European powers toward Turkey, so far as providing protection to Christians and maintaining order are concerned.

Although this assent does not commit Germany to any definite policy beyond participating in negotiations, it still marks a considerable change in the official attitude of the Government, which has hitherto been reluctant to admit that anything like coercion of the Sultan is likely to be necessary. The expectation which is entertained in official quarters that this decision of the Government will influence the Sultan is based upon the belief that the Kaiser retains the friendship and confidence of the Turkish Emperor.

Since he and the Empress visited Constantinople, in 1889, the German Emperor is the only European monarch the Sultan has personally met, and the two sovereigns have, every year since the visit, exchanged friendly greetings.

But the most potent factor in convincing the Sultan of the desire of Germany for a policy of moderate intervention in Turkey is the information which has been conveyed through Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that the overtures made by Italy and Great Britain looking to the adoption of extreme measures have been rejected as being inopportune. The idea advanced by Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is believed to be supported by Lord Salisbury, that England should establish a coalition with the Driebund in the event of the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire, has not commended itself to the Berlin Government as being in the meantime worthy of discussion, and the tone of the semi-official press is in consonance with the policy of the Government.

The Hamburger Correspondent admits that a fear of a catastrophe in Constantinople has influenced German diplomacy to energetic action, but the paper still expresses hope that such action will be directed toward averting final disaster to the Sultan.

In regard to Russia's occupation of Armenia under the administration of an international commission, the Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Constantinople, asserting that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, has declared that Russia would not accept the mandate of the powers in the pacification of Armenia.

The Hamburger Correspondent claims to have semi-official information that a new conspiracy against the life of the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered in the Yildiz Palace.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17.—The United States cruiser San Francisco sailed hence last evening for Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The London newspapers of Nov. 11 containing the report of the speech made by Lord Salisbury on the occasion of the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London and the papers of Nov. 12 containing comments on the speech have been forbidden entry into Turkey by order of the Porte.

APPEAL TO LORD SALISBURY.

Troy Citizens Ask that Christians in Turkey Be Protected.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A largely attended mass meeting was held here to-day to protest against the massacres of Christians in Armenia. The proceedings of the Turks were strongly condemned, and the following message was cabled to the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Prime Minister:

Massacres of Armenians shame Christendom. Citizens of Troy, N. Y., in mass meeting, protest vehemently, and appeal to the powers of Europe for immediate action to stop bloodshed.

The United States Government, also, will be requested to interfere.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association of New-York; Vartan Dilloyan, one of the Armenians who escaped from the Sassoun massacre, and the Rev. Messrs. T. P. Sawin, Hector Hall, and L. M. S. Haynes of Troy. More than $200 was collected for the relief fund.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17.—The following telegram was sent to Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, by the Congregational Church of this city this afternoon:

The Park Congregational Church of Grand Rapids, at a full meeting this morning, by a unanimous vote, in view of its personal and financial interest in the mission of the American Board at Harpoot, Turkey, plundered and burned by a Turkish mob, has instructed its committee to urgently request that every possible effort be made by the State Department to obtain reparation for the injuries done, and especially to secure protection to the lives of our missionaries and the property of the American Board.

Late this evening the following reply was received from Mr. Uhl:

Our latest advices report Harpoot missionaries safe, and the American Minister is taking all possible precaution for their future safety. Nothing is being omitted by the department in the direction of appropriate and energetic action.

SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Assurances Sent to Washington by the Sublime Porte.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Turkish Legation here received, under to-day's date, the following telegram from the Sublime Porte:

The safety of missionaries is completely assured. Our previous telegrams have already shown that the renewed accusations about a supposed massacre are groundless. The reported unpleasantness between the Grand Vizier and Mr. Terrell, the American Minister, resulting from a supposed note of the latter, which, as a matter of fact, has never been sent to His Highness, is also groundless.

The dispatch was immediately made public by the Legation.

WOULD GLADLY GIVE HELP.

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop Urges the Holding of a Mass Meeting.

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, pastor of St. Ann's, one of the great churches of Brooklyn, said:

"I made an appeal only a few weeks ago to my congregation in behalf of the Armenians, and urged that liberal contributions be sent to Mr. Spencer Trask, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Committee. I think that it is high time something was being done to stir up public sympathy, for the situation is certainly grave—much graver, I believe, than we appreciate. Nothing better could be suggested than the holding of a great mass meeting in New-York, as proposed, and I would most willingly do anything that I could to help. You may say that I am entirely at the disposal of any organization that may promote such a meeting."

Feels It a Duty to Help.

The Rev. J. L. Hall of 254 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"As a Christian and an American citizen, I should feel it my duty to do anything that would help along a movement for a mass meeting to express sympathy for the Armenians. The horrible situation in which this unfortunate people finds itself must appeal to every human heart. Their sufferings can only be guessed at. A public meeting called to put the American people on record would, I am sure, meet with a most tremendous response."

Rev. J. S. Chadwick's Sympathy.

The Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Church said he could not express himself too strongly on the need for public action.

"The Turk is a monster, and should be driven out of Europe at any cost. We will never learn what the Armenians have really suffered until they are no longer under Mohammedan dominion, and can speak without fear. We should by all means have a great public meeting. Put me down as being heartily in favor of any movement that shall lead to an expression of American sympathy with the poor Armenians."

NO LIQUOR FOR STRANGERS

Known Customers and Their Friends Did Not Go Thirsty—Perfunctory Enforcement of Flower Selling Order.

A stranger would not yesterday have been able to gain admittance to many barrooms unless accompanied by a friend in bibulous touch with publicans. Liquor dealers, as a rule, did not take risks, and contented themselves with "obliging" known patrons.

There were the usual indications, however, that traffic was active in some parts of buildings were liquor stores were. Liquor was sold in rear rooms, on upper floors, and, it was said, on roofs.

At the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station house, the desk officer said that all the respectable saloon keepers in that precinct had closed their places, and that those who showed any inclination to violate the law were so strictly watched by the police that they did not dare to do business.

At the Thirtieth Precinct Station house the Sergeant in charge said that officers were stationed at the saloons, so that nothing could be got to drink there. No arrests had been made.

In regard to the order from Police Headquarters to stop the sale of flowers, the Sergeant said that the orders had been transmitted from the stationhouse to the florists in the precinct, and the florists had promised to obey them.

At the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station house only one arrest was made—Hugh Morris was caught selling beer from a pitcher.

In the Twenty-first Precinct one arrest only was made—John P. Brady was caught selling liquor at 668 Second Avenue. The police of the Nineteenth Precinct said that the Sunday law was very strictly enforced, and only three arrests were made for violation of the excise law. No arrests were made here for selling flowers.

Fifty-three arrests for excise law violations were made yesterday, Nov. 10 there were eighty-one.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Olga Nethersole is at the Savoy.

—Col. Gouraud of London is at the Murray Hill.

—Mayor Colton H. Allen of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Holland.

—Benjamin R. Dillon of Providence and M. J. Coleman of Boston are at the Empire.

—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is at the Gilsey.

—Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia and the Nawab of Basoda, from India, are at the Astor.

—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Mrs. James Brown Potter, and Kyrle Bellew are at the Park Avenue.

—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois and ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Col. William R. Morrison, Martin A. Knapp, Judson C. Clements, and James D. Yeomans, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Norman B. Ream of Chicago, and Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington, are at the Windsor.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Arlington.—R. Bolton, A. Straus, and E. Gahn, New-York.

—Ebbitt.—C. E. Palmer, New-York.

—Shoreham.—W. J. Power, S. G. Schuyler, and T. Adams, New-York.

—Willard's.—Louise and Jeanne Douste, and Mlle. Cecile B. Raul, New-York.

The Studio on the seventh floor of the Geo. G. Flint Building, 48 West 23d St., is filled with artistic ideas for home furnishings.—Adv.

PERSECUTION MUST STOP

Champions of Armenia's Cause Are Being Aroused.

TURKEY IN NEED OF A LESSON

Many Prominent Citizens in Favor of Holding a Mass Meeting to Express the Sentiment of New-York City.

The feelings of horror and indignation stirred up in the breasts of New-York citizens by the atrocious massacres of Armenians by Turkish soldiers during recent months are growing stronger, deeper, and more intense, if the utterances yesterday of men qualified to speak on the subject may be taken as any criterion.

Of many leading New-York citizens who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, there was not one who did not think the time had come for the community to record its indignant protest against the Turkish barbarities, and to do what is possible to awaken the United States Government into some vigorous and dignified action to protect American missionaries in Armenia.

TIME FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

Dr. Storrs Convinced the Worst Stories of Atrocity Are True.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Brooklyn and President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, said:

"There can no longer be any doubt about the state of affairs in Armenia and the terrible position of the Armenians. I have received private advices that confirm the worst news that we have heard from there. Until the receipt of these advices, I was not quite certain as to the truth of the stories we have had, but I am fully convinced now that there has been no exaggeration. My position as head of the American board has tied my hands in the past. I feared to identify myself too prominently with demonstrations against the Turkish Government, lest our missionaries should be made to feel the weight of the Sultan's displeasure. The Turkish Consuls are everywhere watching very closely, and if I, as the President of the American board, should urge hostility to the Constantinople Government, it would be promptly reported, and our people would probably be made to suffer. Our Boston Secretaries have for this same reason been very cautious in their expressions. They have said nothing that would give offense.

"But I think the time has now come when I may say that some public demonstration should be made. Such a mass meeting as is suggested should be held, and the people in the two cities should put themselves on record through their most prominent citizens. I don't know that this would have much, if any, effect on the great Turkish despotism, but an expression of sympathy might have great weight with the combined powers in dealing with the Turk. An end should certainly be made at once to the terrible state of things existing in Armenia, and any movement that will help this along ought to be pushed without delay. If my engagements would possibly permit I should be very glad to help at such a meeting as much as my official position will permit, and in any event I have no hesitation in expressing myself to the effect that the time is ripe for an expression of public feeling through such a mass meeting as suggested.

"The mission at Kharpout," continued Dr. Storrs, "which the evening papers tell us was destroyed, was one of the most beautiful, extensive, and important stations in the East. The buildings for educational and religious purposes were very extensive and in a high state of perfection. I should think that they had cost a good deal more than $100,000. Dr. Dwight, who sends the cable from Constantinople, is a very careful and conservative man, thoroughly posted in the affairs of the mission work, and his statements may be accepted without the least fear of exaggeration. When he sends such information as is contained in the press dispatches, the public may rely on it that the facts fully justify him."

TURKS SHOULD BE BLOTTED OUT.

The Rev. Cuthbert Hall Illustrates Their Cruelty.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, expressed himself most heartily in favor of the idea of a great mass meeting. He said:

"You can count upon me to give every aid in my power, and to do all that may help such a meeting along. It is exactly the thing that is needed at this time to show the united powers that the people of America are in thorough sympathy with any movement that may check the tyranous Turk, or wipe him entirely off the map of Europe. The situation now, from a humanitarian standpoint, has assumed such shape that it must transcend all political considerations. The people may be certain that what has been made public in regard to the Armenian business is not the worst by any manner of means. The viciousness of the Turkish authorities cannot be appreciated by outsiders.

"Less than a year ago I had a missionary to Syria as a guest here in Brooklyn. She told me a story that well illustrates the brutality and wanton cruelty of the Turk in power.

"She was stationed in Lebanon when a hundred Bedouins rode into the place where she was living. She described them as a singularly fine body of men, true sons of the desert; stalwart, handsome, and athletic.

"The Turkish Governor of the district pounced down on the Bedouins and demanded taxes. The Bedouins protested. They said they lived in the desert, and, having no permanent place of residence, they were not subject to tax, nor had they ever paid taxes. Besides, they showed that they had no property to be taxed, and that they were too poor to raise any sum that might be assessed against them.

"The Governor made an investigation, and found that the men really had nothing on which they could be taxed, and that they were without money. After he had made sure of this he sent a detachment of his guard to bring the men before him.

"The Bedouins, suspecting no mischief, came without resistance, and the Turk had the right arm of every one of the unfortunates mashed—not broken, mind you, but mashed at the shoulder joint—completely shattered, so that the limb could never be used again. He did this as a punishment for the 'evasion' of taxes. The poor fellows went back to their desert, maimed for life, every man's arm hanging limp at his side."

"This story," continued Mr. Hall, "seems almost too horrible for belief, but the lady who told it to me was absolutely trustworthy, and she herself saw the Bedouins, both before and after mutilation.

"With such examples before us, everything seems possible in Armenia, which lies prostrate at the Turk's feet, while the Christian world looks on. Of course, we must all appreciate that there are enormously important side issues to hamper the allied powers, and that these must undoubtedly be very carefully weighed. I have no doubt, for instance, that the first shot fired from a British warship into Constantinople would be the signal for a general Mohammedan uprising against the English in the north of India.

"We should at once have a religious war, and British supremacy in India would be threatened. This is only one of the side issues, and yet, with it all, it seems to me that the situation in Armenia is so grievous that the Turkish Empire should be blotted from the map of Europe without delay, no matter what the cost. Anything that will help to strengthen this idea should be done at once."

HALF THE TRUTH NOT TOLD.

Everett P. Wheeler Says Something Must Be Done.

Everett P. Wheeler, who is Chairman of the Armenian Relief Committee, said he thought it was time that the American people should enter a protest against the continuance of the outrages committed on Armenian Christians.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Wheeler, "that this unfortunate people have been subjected to most terrible and inhuman suffering by the fanatical Turks. The Armenian Relief Committee is in possession of information from private sources which are undoubtedly impartial and trustworthy, which establishes beyond doubt that the published accounts of the atrocities to which the Armenian Christians have been subjected are not in any way exaggerated. On the contrary, I am satisfied that not more than half the truth has been told. There is no room for doubt that the Armenians have suffered horribly, unjustly, and heroically, and they are absolutely without redress, unless the foreign nations come to their aid. They deserve the deep and earnest sympathy of all true lovers of liberty and friends of humanity. The question is whether the American people will reach out to the help of this unfortunate people. They certainly ought to do something for their relief.

"The Turkish Government is arbitrary and despotic, and it is a question whether a protest, no matter how strong, from the American people would be of any avail. Our Government, of course, is bound to protect American citizens, no matter where they are. We have a good many American citizens among the missionaries, who have settled in Armenia, and naturally the Government will protect them.

"As to the project of a mass meeting of citizens to enter an emphatic protest against the outrages, I cannot but think it will be useful at this time. The great powers of Europe have treaties with the Turkish Government, which, of course, they are bound to enforce. The American people can be regarded as impartial in the matter. There would be no aggrandizement of territory behind our action; we certainly have no axes to grind, and a meeting of that kind here would perhaps have more effect than one held in London. I certainly favor a mass meeting to protest against a continuation of these outrages."

MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION'S CURSE.

Dr. William H. Thomson Speaks from Personal Experience.

Dr. William H. Thomson of 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, one of the Vice Presidents of the Armenian Relief Association, which has sent out a call for a mass meeting in Chickering Hall next Thursday, lived for years in Constantinople and is thoroughly familiar with the situation. He said yesterday: "My own views are that, unless something unforeseen happens, there will be before long a general massacre in Asia Minor that will surpass in horror of scope and detail any of the atrocities we have almost grown accustomed to hear of. Unless something very prompt is done, and unless troops and warships hasten to show themselves before the Sultan's palace, we may prepare ourselves for some such horrible calamity. The Mohammedan religion is one which few persons seem to understand in all its bearings. It regards all persons who do not come within its fold as enemies whom it is a sacred religious duty to kill.

"I lived for years in Turkey, and I know the Turks only too well. I know how the Turkish Government planned to massacre twenty of my personal Christian friends when I was living in the country, and I know, moreover, how they carried it out. These men were murdered only because they were Christians, and for no other reason.

"Yes, I shall certainly speak at the mass meeting on Thursday night. I think the idea is an excellent one, and the result should be beneficial."

RIGHT TO INTERFERE.

Civilized Nations Should Not Permit Such Cruelty, Dr. Van Dyke Says.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church said:

"In my opinion the relations of nations have now become so very much closer and more complicated than heretofore that the existence of any great and glaring evil in the affairs of any one of them is in a certain sense the business of all the others.

"The massacre of Armenians by the Turks and the slow process of privation and torture which has been going on for years, and which, when you come to think of it, is even more cruel and horrible than instant massacre, is a matter which should stir the human feelings of every civilized nation. The right of interference in such a clear case of injustice and cruelty toward a whole race, it seems to me, is one of those principles which lie at the foundation of international law.

"But more than that in the present case, for our own citizens stand in jeopardy of their lives. Armenia is full of American missionaries, who have gone there in good faith, with the understanding that their presence was tolerated and sanctioned and protected by the Turkish Government. They are entitled to protection from that Government, and if they don't receive it the American Government is bound to know the reason why, and if the reason why is not satisfactory, the United States should demand that it be made so, and should enforce that demand.

"I think a great meeting to voice our sentiments on these atrocities would be an excellent idea."

ACTION MUST BE IMMEDIATE.

Mr. Dennis Draws a Vivid Picture of the Armenian Atrocities.

Mr. James S. Dennis, a gentleman of independent means, who spent several years in Beyroot, as a missionary, in the interest of the Presbyterian foreign missions, and who now lives at 301 Lexington Avenue, said:

"The Moslems, under very slight provocation, are ready to do violence of every horrible sort to the Christians, whom they hate, despise, and loathe.

"The Kurds are particularly bloodthirsty and cruel. They regard the looting of Christian villages and homes as mere play. They have no conscience where Christians are concerned, and will hesitate at no sort of violence and barbarity.

"I know the country of the Turks from personal experience, and I believe that the condition of Armenia at present is beyond the power of imagination to picture. The horror, misery, and suffering must be beyond all possibility of description.

"It is as if 100,000 wild Indians had New-York City at their mercy, and knew that they could do what they liked to the citizens with impunity. It is as if they could cut down women, old men, and children in the street and enter houses at their pleasure, with no police to interfere and no authority to prevent any atrocity they wished to perpetrate. The state of horror which must now prevail throughout Armenia and Asia Minor is too terrible for us to understand.

"I believe that we do not know a quarter of what is being done by the Turks. I think Turkey respects America and desires to stand well with our Government. Minister Terrell has been very prompt and very plucky, and has done splendidly without force to back him up. I think he should be supported.

"The difficulty is that if the European powers make any forcible demonstration and fire a single gun, and are not prepared to go ahead and take possession of the country, they are liable only to inflame the passions of these Turks without being able to allay them.

"Anything that is to be done should be done at once. The Winter is upon us, and in the interior of Asia Minor the snows are deep, and there is great difficulty in traveling. Unless the Turks are frightened at once, these massacres will continue during the whole Winter.

"I think the American Nation is standing at this time upon a very high and dignified position. It would act upon humanitarian motives alone, and be wholly free from the suspicion of having any selfish aims."

GREAT NATIONS SHOULD JOIN.

Annihilation of Turkish Power Needed, Says Dr. Hoadley.

The Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., minister of the Faith Presbyterian Church and a very energetic and active worker in the cause of foreign missions, said:

"The United States Government should join hands with the other great powers in a vigorous protest against the diabolical action of the Turkish Government in the wholesale massacres of the Armenian Christians. There is no reason to think that our Government at the present time would in any way compromise itself or become entangled by such action.

"This slaughter of the Christians has become chronic and has been

HINTS FOR WHEELMEN

Not Likely to be Much Difference in Next Year's Models.

A WORD CONCERNING BIG TUBING

Reasons Why the Prices of Wheels Must Some Time Go Lower—Retailers Want Bigger Discounts.

Thus far November has afforded many delightful days for cycling, and as the snowbound season for New-York can be safely considered to be still some weeks away, there is reason to hope for much more fine riding weather. So thinking, conservative followers of wheeling who know the pleasures of Winter riding, and who through the campaigns of several seasons have learned the uncertainties of new designs, are clinging to the possession of their wheels this year more tenaciously than in former Winters. Other riders, mostly those of brief experience, are showing anxiety to dispose of their machines, however, and, as usual at this time, hundreds of 1895 cycles are being daily thrown on the second-hand market.

The custom of buying a wheel in the Spring and selling it in the Fall has been growing as common as that of disposing of the pleasure driving horse, though the motives are entirely different. The animal is sold to avoid the expense of his keep during the months when he is useless, and in relinquishing him there is generally a misgiving concerning the likelihood of getting in the Spring another just as good for the same amount of money. With the cycler the expense of keeping his steed does not figure, and instead of apprehension regarding quality and price he looks forward confidently to obtaining a better cycle for less money.

This policy has been widely grafted to the pastime by the tactics of the manufacturers. The manoeuvre of the makers to act concertedly in bringing out new models at a fixed time each year, extolling them as great improvements, has created the unnatural condition of a fashion in machinery which bids fair to be as blind as that in feminine dress. True enough, it has been the case so far that the bicycle product of each succeeding year has on the whole shown improvement, but there is no valid reason why the improvements should not be made as the ideas for them occur, instead of being held in reserve and lumped into a "new model," which may or may not be superior because the features of change have been insufficiently tested.

If changes were made by the makers of cycles as they are by carriage manufacturers and the builders of other machines, each new departure would receive a thorough trial before being marketed, whereas, the evil of the present cycle show fad and the tendency the policy has to develop caprice is illustrated by the well-known fact that several noted makers brought out wheels in 1895 which were markedly inferior to those sold in 1894. They felt obliged to have new features to shout about, even though they were merely tentative, and many "freaks," as mechanics dub them, resulted.

This policy of changing the style each year is in danger of becoming too much a matter of trade with no other aim than to compel persons to feel that they must buy new wheels yearly in order to be abreast of the times. At present, when so many are hurrying to sell their 1895 cycles, for fear of their depreciating still more in the market value after the cycle show in January, a glance at the prospects in styles and prices can be taken to advantage.

Now, when all the manufacturers have completed their designs and are busy making 1896 wheels, it is generally conceded in the trade that the modifications are few and comparatively unimportant. It is an assured thing that the difference between the 1896 and the 1895 models of cycles will be appreciable chiefly to the eye, and will be of little value except as appealing to the aesthetic sense. The demand has been created (by the trade) for large tubing and barrel hubs and the general adoption of these features will constitute the main characteristics of the 1896 cycle. They are claimed to have much superiority over smaller tubing, but the expert mechanics of the trade are by no means agreed in a controversy as to whether the departure will be a gain.

The idea is to keep the weight unchanged by taking the same amount of metal and drawing it into a thinner tube of greater diameter. It is generally conceded that the tensional and supporting strength of the larger tubing is greater, but its opponents argue that there is a decrease in tensional strength, a lower resistance to shock and a greater susceptibility to dent and fracture from blows. The loss in these directions, it is claimed by some, more than offsets whatever gain there is. Regarding large-sized or barrel hubs there is less disagreement.

Beyond these two features most of the 1895 ideas will prevail—detachable sprockets, adjustable handlebars, higher gears, longer cranks, will be the talking points. There are apt to be, of course, some surprises in the way of entirely new devices in gear and bearings, but it now seems clear that they will be few, and will be for the most part "freaks." The startling innovations almost invariably come from the new makers, or the small and little known concerns. It is a fact that some of the very best 1895 wheels were those of the small-fry makers, but new designs are as a rule good things to let some one else try. The majority of the surprises at cycle shows are "freaks," and even those which appear sound must be proved by a season's use. In this matter it is well to follow the adage, "Be neither the first nor the last to adopt a new idea." So it would seem that the changes in the wheels of 1896 do not materially improve them, if at all.

Next, concerning price. There has been a belief prevalent that "wheels will be cheaper next year." As there has been a reduction in the price every season for several years, and as it is known that the profit in them is enormous, this is a natural expectation. Competition, improved machinery, and simplification of patterns, have all been combining to lower the selling price, and it is certain that they will continue to do so. It is safe to say, though, that there will be no drop in the price of the so-called standard makes of cycles next year. That there will, however, be more low priced wheels on the market is certain. Some of them may be cheap, and others will be dear at any price. Undoubtedly there will be for sale at $75 some wheels which will be nearly, if not quite as good, as the standard makes at $100, and there will also be others for sale at $75, and at lower figures, which will be a pest to their possessors' minds, and a menace to their bones.

That eventually the best of wheels will be made and sold with a profit for even less than $75 the most conservative tradesman recognizes, but that will not be until the conditions of the trade are very different. When, in the natural course of competition, the bicycle has followed the history of the sewing machine, when capital and manufacturing in quantity has driven out the smaller rivals and established direct agencies, then the bicycle price will drop nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. from the present figures. That this is coming is indicated by the fact that next year a bicycle of considerable reputation will pass into the control of a large sewing machine company, having branches all over the world, which will put its entire product on the market at $75, through its own salaried agents, and will allow no trade discounts to retailers.

It is argued by riders that prices must drop because it costs so little to build a cycle. As a matter of fact, the best cycle a man would care to ride can be made at a factory cost of about $30. It costs as much to sell a cycle as it does to make it, however, and therein lies the trouble with the existing trade conditions. Racing teams, advertising, and many other items of heavy expense must be provided for in the difference between factory cost and market price. It must also be borne in mind that the selling of wheels is a matter of season, and, as with Summer hotels, the margin must be big to cover the idle season. Then, the guarantee plan is an enormous drain on manufacturers, and the credit system, with retailers doing installment business, adds a large element of risk. Considering these points, with the fact that a manufacturer does not get $100 for his wheels, but markets them through retailers to whom he allows from 25 to 45 per cent., it will be seen that the net profits are not so stupendous as commonly supposed. It is all right for the big companies, but hundreds of small concerns go to the wall every season.

Furthermore, the retailers are now clamoring for larger discounts, claiming that they cannot thrive on a profit of $25, or even $30, on each wheel. Their risks and expenses are large, and the season short. On top of this comes a general increase in the cost of the materials used in making cycles. Leather and rubber are higher, hence saddles and tires have advanced. The price of steel tubing has gone up, wood rims are dearer, and even the price of the corkaline grips used on the handle bars has moved a point higher. From all this it will be seen that for makers to reduce the price of high-grade wheels next year would mean for them to lower the quality. The advance in prices of materials is an all-around one of from 15 to 25 per cent., and manufacturers are considering it their salvation that the changes will be so few. It is this fact alone that will save many from making a loss on the business of 1896. Changes in patterns involve the purchase of new machinery, tools, and dies in the factories, which may amount to as much as six or seven thousand dollars.

These trade matters are excellent knowledge for riders and buyers of wheels. The point of them at present is a caution against disposing too hastily of the tried and trusty wheel in the expectation of buying a better one at a reduced price. The improvements for 1896 will be inconsiderable as far as indications go, and the present prices for standard wheels will be maintained. Therefore, it will be better to go slowly, and wait until the new stock is here before parting with the old friend. The price which you will be allowed on it when trading it for a new wheel will be very little less than the cash amount you could now realize.

The wheels of 1895 are, generally speaking, excellent machines, and, with proper care, should last the ordinary rider five or six seasons, say for 10,000 miles of traveling. One new pair of tires, and, perhaps, more, will be required, but a single pair of tires have been known to withstand the wear of 10,000 miles, which goes to show that very much depends upon the rider's carefulness—and his luck.

LATEST PATTERNS IN RUGS

at the old low prices at COWPERTHWAITS,

106 West 14th St., near 6th Ave.

RULES FOR CYCLIST BOWLERS.

Conditions Under Which the Metropolitan Games Will Be Played.

All the bowlers in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be interested in the rules adopted last week by the Bowling Committee. The rules have not yet been printed in pamphlet form for distribution, but will be later on. They will read as follows:

1. This tournament shall be known as the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs Bowling Tournament.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of one member from each club entered in the tournament, and the Social Intercourse Committee, in case of a tie, shall have the deciding vote.

3. There shall be six prizes, namely, three for clubs and three for individuals. They shall be as follows: First club prize, a cup, given by The Wheel; second club prize, a trophy, valued at $25; third club prize, a trophy, valued at $15; first individual prize, gold medal, given by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, valued at $50; second individual prize, a trophy, valued at $10; third individual prize, a trophy, valued at $5.

4. This tournament shall be open only to clubs which are members of the association.

5. The games to be rolled shall be the "American ten-frame game," and shall be scheduled by the Board of Managers, and a copy of the same sent to each club as soon as completed.

6. Five men shall constitute a full team, and must be active members in good standing in the club at least thirty days previous to the opening of the tournament. Previous to the opening of the tournament the Captain of each team shall send a list of his team and substitutes to the Secretary of the Social Intercourse Committee, to be kept on file, and no others shall be allowed to bowl in any game. Every man bowling on a team must, previous to the match in which he rolls, have owned and ridden a wheel.

7. An entrance fee of $5 shall be charged to each team entering, payable before the opening of the tournament. A fee of $1 shall be charged each club for each night that they bowl in the tournament. Each club must pay in advance for the number of nights they are to bowl before or on the acceptance of the schedule.

8. There shall be three games played each tournament night. The winner of the first game must play the last game of the evening. All games shall be called at 8 o'clock. Should either club fail to produce their men fifteen minutes thereafter, the umpire shall call play, and said game shall be forfeited.

9. Each club shall play two games with every other club in the tournament. The club winning the highest number of games shall be entitled to first prize; the club winning the next highest number of games shall be entitled to second prize, and the club winning the third highest number of games shall be entitled to third prize.

10. Should there be a tie between two or more teams for either of the prizes, such tie or ties shall be played off, according to these rules, on such date as may be fixed by the Board of Managers.

11. The player who shall make the highest general average in the tournament shall be entitled to first individual prize; the one making the second highest general average shall be entitled to the second individual prize, and the one making the third highest general average shall be entitled to third individual prize. A player must have rolled in at least 75 per cent. of the games in the tournament to qualify for these prizes.

12. When, for any reason whatsoever, the membership of any team shall lapse, the games already rolled shall stand as recorded.

13. The Social Intercourse Committee shall provide a score book, which shall be kept at the alleys, and all games rolled in the tournament must be recorded in this book, and the scores signed by the scorers and umpire of the respective games.

14. The umpire shall be selected by the Captains of the competing teams.

15. The rules of the American Bowling Congress shall govern the games in this tournament, except where they do not conflict with the above.

16. These rules shall be known as the rules of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs Bowling Tournament.

A MILLION BICYCLES.

A. G. Spalding Estimates the Output of Wheels in 1896.

When a man as prominently identified with the cycling industry as A. G. Spalding gives an opinion anent the volume of business for next year, devotees of the popular pastime everywhere will lend an ear. Mr. Spalding, as President of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, and one of the foremost makers of wheels himself, has an opportunity accorded to few to study carefully the fuller details of the cycling industry. Concerning the prospects for the coming season, Mr. Spalding talks very entertainingly as follows:

"The indications seem to be that the year 1896 will mark a turning point in the history of bicycle manufacturing. We need look backward only a few years to find the bicycle simply a toy for the amusement of a very limited number of young men. In fact, until the advent of the 'safety,' the bicycle was looked upon simply as a source of enjoyment, but it was not considered a practical conveyance or a useful vehicle for a man of mature years.

"The introduction of the safety, in 1887, may be considered as the beginning of the bicycle business in this country. The safety at once broadened the outlook for bicycle makers, as the low style of machine was found to be in fact, as well as in name, a safety, and young and old at once recognized in this form of machine a vehicle which promised them not only a source of recreation, but very valuable assistance in the transaction of business.

"Although manufacturers without number have been attracted to this field, with the exception of the year 1894, the supply since the introduction of the safety has been unequal to the demand. Of course, the reasons for the limited demand during 1894 are easily accounted for, general depression in business affording a reason which is quite sufficient. It was noticeable, however, that the bicycle industry was one of the last to feel the hard times. With the general recovery in business came an equally increased demand, and the makers found themselves without adequate facilities for supplying the number of wheels needed. It is natural then that the manufacturers who were already established should have been prompted to increase their facilities for manufacturing, and it is quite natural also that others should be attracted by the wonderful success attained by the pioneers.

"Like all other lines of trade, this business will soon be overdone, and the process of weeding out must take place. Many manufacturers are of the opinion that this time is near at hand, and that during 1896 the turning point will be reached. As in all pursuits, it will be a matter of the survival of the fittest, and a very pertinent question will be, 'Who are the fittest?'

"The population of the United State is, in round numbers, 65,000,000. Bicyles can be used to an advantage in a territory represented by about two-thirds of this country, or, in other words, in States the aggregate of whose population is 45,000,000.

"There were nearly 500,000 bicycles sold in 1895. The increase in production in 1896 has been variously estimated from 50 to 100 per cent. In case the increase should reach the latter figure, the output of bicycles during next year will reach the enormous total of 1,000,000 machines, representing one bicycle to every forty-five persons—men, women, and children—in the riding States.

"I will not attempt to make deductions from this statement, but the facts given are certainly of enough interest to cause considerable thought.

"If the makers could go on year after year manufacturing bicycles of the same model it is readily seen that the cost of production would be largely reduced. It is conceded, however, that the public want up-to-date high-grade bicycles, and it is also found that most people want and are willing to pay for improvements. So long as the models are changed from year to year it is doubtful if for a strictly high-grade wheel the price of $100 can be reduced."

Mr. Spalding is confident that an enormous increase in the army of wheelmen and wheelwomen will accrue from improved roads, and, with this object in view, he has during his tenure of office as President of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers entered into an alliance with the League of American Wheelmen looking to a renewed agitation in this direction next year. He will endeavor to impress upon the authorities of towns the imperative need for improved highways and the importance of erecting signboards.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS

—If credit for being the best golfer in the Morris County Golf Club can with justice be given to any one member, that honor should fall to James A. Tyng. It is only within the last month that his name has taken a prominent place in the golfing world. He won the big open tournament given by his club on election day. He is the only member of the club whose record for the game has led him to enter other club tournaments, and, as the only representative of his club at the recent Lakewood Golf Club contest, the members ought to feel very grateful for the additional lustre he has conferred upon their club name. That a golfer of such limited experience should be handicapped as low as three in the Lakewood handicap tourney shows clearer than anything else how he is rated. It took good playing among that field of twenty-seven representative golfers to win second prize, yet Tyng did it in fine form. His actual score for the eighteen holes was 80, a splendid record. The club record is 76, held by Dr. Paul Kimball, and which was also made by Arthur L. Livermore of the St. Andrews Club on the first day of the Lakewood tournament.

—However famous the names of Steddart, Sands, Livermore, Park, Lynch, Armstrong, Rushmore, and others may have become, as results of this season's work, a new aspirant has arisen who eclipses them all. That is D. Hodgdon of the Richmond County Country Club. His claim to fame rests on the fact of making a hole in one stroke, a decidedly rare occurrence. He is the only golfer who has done it this year in a regular tournament. There have been rumors of one or two doing it in private play, but nothing definite. Hochmeyer made this remarkable play in the Lakewood handicap match at the fourth hole. The distance from the tee is 139 yards, and his ball took it on a straight drive, dropping squarely into the hole.

—The members of the Richmond County Country Club hope to play their long-deferred tournament for the George Hunter Gold Championship Medal on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Hunter is Captain of the team, but he has been in Europe ever since Summer. Business has kept him longer than was at first expected, as the original date for the tournament was fixed for Labor Day. The members have been anxious that Mr. Hunter should be present to witness the first contest for his medal, and so the time of play has been postponed. It is now believed he will be home shortly before Thanksgiving.

—Considerable surprise was expressed that more Shinnecock golfers did not enter the Lakewood contests. That club has a number of first-class men, yet H. G. Trevor was the only representative. He pluckily did his best for his club, and surprised many by his fine playing form. In the Laurel House Cup tournament he beat B. S. De Garmendia of St. Andrews in comparative ease, getting a place in the semi-finals, when he was defeated, and not so very badly, either, by Jasper Lynch, who afterward proved the champion. Trevor holds the Shinnecock Club record for its course at 78 strokes.

—The Fairfield Country Club, near Greenwich, Conn., which recently laid out a fine golf course, will hold another members' handicap on Thanksgiving Day for the club cup. At the tournament played election day the cup was won by the President of the club, J. W. Curtis. Mr. Curtis holds the club record for the course, including both the nine and eighteen holes. This is 102 strokes, the first round being done in 46 and the second in 56.

—John Miller, the professional, who was formerly associated with Samuel Tucker of St. Andrews, is now engaged by the Westchester Country Club, and has been very busy lately improving the seven-hole course and giving lessons to ladies. The ladies of the Country Club are very enthusiastic over golf, and another handicap tournament is in view for the near future.

—The St. Andrews members will have an interesting match next Saturday, when the cup given by C. E. Sands will be played for. Members who have won a first prize this year will not be eligible to compete.

—The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will meet this week. Several new clubs have applied for membership and will be elected at that time.

—The W. Forbes Morgan Silver Cup, for members, will be played for at the Westbrooke Golf Club, near Islip, next Saturday. It will be a handicap contest.

—The Morris County Golf Club is talking of getting up a big tournament for Thanksgiving Day.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Surprises in the Long Island Wheelmen's Association Tournament.

The only interruption the last week to the general activity among Brooklyn pin knights has been in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. A full week has intervened, but when the cyclists resume their play it will be with a knowledge of each other's ability. The last week furnished a number of surprises, especially at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club alleys, where the home team sustained a double defeat, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen being the victors. The Bushwicks showed a reversal of form from their first series, and barely escaped a double defeat.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen have changed their headquarters, and will hereafter bowl their tournament games on the Casino alleys, 214 Fifth Avenue.

The Interclub League tourney is now well under way, nearly half the clubs having bowled in each section. The Oxfords are showing unexpectedly good form, and there are some who think that the Lafayette Avenue Club men will win the championship in each section.

There are no distinctive leaders in any of the public tournaments, and in some cases, such as the Carruthers National, no fewer than four clubs are bunched in first place.

Some of the records:

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

SENIORS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Union League	1	0	825
Lincoln	1	1	798
Midwood	1	1	780
Knickerbocker	0	1	758

JUNIORS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oxford	2	0	840
Carleton	1	1	804
Hanover	0	1	833
Columbian	0	1	738

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	3	1	930
Columbia Wheelmen	3	1	816
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	2	2	790
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	2	775
Kings County Wheelmen	2	2	774
Pequod Wheelmen	2	2	728
Liberty Wheelmen	2	2	725
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	0	4	702

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Gilbert	5	1	819
De Witt Clinton	4	1	891
De Long	4	1	821
Fern	4	2	763
Commonwealth	3	1	768
Fort Greene	3	1	757
Washington Irving	2	1	745
Philadelphos	2	2	785
Alert	2	2	729
Pro Patria	2	2	719
Bushwick	2	3	727
Fulton	2	4	775
De Forest	1	2	806
Vigilantia	1	3	756
Long Island	1	3	681
Brooklyn	1	3	676
Bedford	0	3	694
Nassau	0	4	671

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Waverly	5	1	960
Salamander	5	1	879
Orchard	5	1	858
Osceola	5	1	857
Reinecke	4	0	849
Metropolitan	4	0	832
Adelphi	3	1	863
Herkimer	3	1	815
Prospect	3	3	839
Alert	3	3	837
Fearless	2	4	873
South Paw	2	4	849
Qui Vive	2	4	849
Clover	2	4	812
Aurora	2	2	801
Echo	1	3	786
Ansonia	1	3	754
Pelham	1	5	746
Nassau	1	5	816
Bushwick	0	6	771
A., N. & Co.	0	6	755

LESSONS OF THE HORSE SHOW.

The Practical Side Will Be Seen at the Garden This Week.

It has passed into a proverb that the equine part of the National Horse Show is merely an incident to the display made by society. Having had their innings, the fashionable folks retire after a week of triumphant and continued reception. The horses are now the real actors, and remain at the Garden for another six days. Not all of them, to be sure, but a large proportion, including several prizewinners.

There is no battle for silken trophies this time, but the competition is based on the more practical side of the question. The value of an animal is affected to some extent by the success or failure attending a contest for a prize. It does not always follow that the horse that carries off the blue ribbon fetches the bigest price under the hammer, but it should be a rule proved through rare exceptions.

Every year of the show adds to its value as an educator, the one thing lacking to make the course fully instructive being a scale of points for the judges. Then the exhibitor who did not get a rosette for his entry can learn wherein his favorite is lacking, and, whether he is a breeder or a collector, there is a twelvemonth in which to supply the deficiency.

This plan has been tried with the trotters, and worked well, even with so inexperienced and non-practical a horseman as John H. Wallace for its author. When he had the registry of standard stock in hand, Wallace prepared a scale of points, and used it to show that the judges in the champion stallion class at one of the early shows were all wrong. Unfortunately, he accompanied this with a violent attack, reflecting on the integrity of three reputable men who had made the award. They threatened an action for the libel, and the bombastic old theorizer was compelled to apologize. His conduct brought him into such bad odor with the managers of the show that they have studiously avoided either honoring or adopting his method, which possessed much merit when applied by competent persons.

Even a scale of points may be unsatisfactory at times, but the test of the sale ring is infallible. So the stock which will be disposed of by W. D. Grand to-day and to-morrow has been selected with a single eye to please the critical fanciers. The consignment is as strong numerically as it is high in quality, as no less than 400 horses are to be disposed of. The Grand sale is as much of a fixture as the show itself, and includes high-steppers of both trotting and hackney blood, saddlers, for park use or hunting, and, in fact, every type employed for the road, bridle path, and field.

Following the heavy harness and saddle stock, come the trotters, or, more properly, the light-harness steppers. William B. Fasig and his partner, E. S. Hedges, have charge of this sale, which commences on Wednesday and lasts till Saturday night. This enterprising firm has secured consignments from all parts of the country, including many trotters and pacers that have won high honors on the turf. One of the largest lots is from the Empire City stud of William Simpson, who is known the country over as a man that has selected the best stock from which to breed.

Among his offerings is Electrician, a son of Electioneer, and the great producer Rebecca. He is eleven years old, has a mark of 2:24¼, and is the sire of Midi, that scored 2:19 at two years. Of those with fast records sent by other breeders and turfmen there are such cracks as Lightning, 2:11, and the famous Kentucky stake winner Nelly A. The latter has earned $34,000 during her four campaigns, and has a record of 2:13. Gertrude, an Ohio product, has scored 2:12, and Rifle, a near relative of hers, has 2:16¼ to his credit, made on a half-mile track. New-England is represented by the noted Fanny Wilcox, the winner of many brilliant races, along with her dam, Memnout, and several others of the same brood.

Fanny Wilcox herself has a mark of 2.10½, made in a contest of seven heats at Rigby Park, Portland, Me., last month.

Among the pacers are Laurel, a bay mare with 2:09¼ to her credit; Kitty B., 2:11, and several more that have beaten 2:20.

The first consignment in this big collection is from Savannah, Cal. It is headed by Daghestan, a son of Stamboul, out of Alta Belle, the latter one of the famous Beautiful Bells family, and a sister to Bell Boy; St. Bell, Belleflower, Hinda Rose, all with fast records. Daghestan scored 2:22½, two years old, and inherits the best looks of his sire, Stamboul. Some of his get will also be offered, along with the whole stud of the present owner, J. H. Outhwaite, who is now abroad.

Sport in a Swimming Tank.

The aquatic sports held yesterday in the swimming tank of the New Manhattan Athletic Club resulted as follows:

Swimming Race, 100 Feet.—Won by E. N. Vandervoort; W. Grace second. Time—0:24 2-5.
Tub Race, 100 Feet.—Won by T. B. Reynolds; E. N. Vandervoort second. Time—0:44 2-5.
Swimming Handicap, 200 Yards.—Won by Dr. C. T. Adams, (10 seconds;) A. Heine, (scratch,) second. Time—4:05.
Hurdle Race, 200 Feet.—Won by E. N. Vandervoort; M. Metzler second. Time—1:05 2-5.
Diving, for Distance.—Won by W. Grace, 120 feet; Dr. C. T. Adams second, 100 feet.
Diving Through an Eighteen-Inch Ring.—Won by E. N. Vandervoort; M. Metzler second.

Cruise of the Starling.

The steam yacht Starling, from Boston, anchored in the lower bay yesterday morning. She is on a four months' cruise. Her owner, Mr. W. L. Lockhart, accompanied by his family and one or two friends, is on board. From here the yacht goes to St. Augustine, Fla., and then to the West Indies. She will return early in the Spring.

TEST TO BE MADE OF LIQUID FUEL

Government Will Determine the Value of Oil on Warships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Arrangements have been made for an interesting test to be held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The experiments will be on a large scale to determine the value of liquid fuel on board torpedo boats and the smaller types of vessels. Some such experiments have been attempted abroad, and enough is already known of the fuel to warrant further inquiry. It is expected that a greater speed can be obtained with petroleum refuse, for instance, than is obtainable with coal.

It will be easier to carry this form of fuel and it is easier to handle it. In order to make these experiments of any value, they must be long continued, so that the various burners may not only be tested for efficiency, but also for endurance. It is proposed to use one of the gunboats launched recently at Newport News, possibly the Wilmington, for testing the merits of liquid fuel. It has been arranged that these tests shall be progressive and varied. One of the questions to be determined will be how much increased power over that furnished by natural draught could be secured by burning liquid fuel in conjunction with coal.

Another important question arises from the effect of the various fuels on the ends of the boiler tubes. It may be found that the heat from the use of petroleum refuse and other liquid fuels is so intense as to burn off the ends of the tubes. The people concerned in the development of the oil industry will be particularly interested in the experiments at Brooklyn, which will be carried on by the naval engineers.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY

Officers Cannot Publish Statements Regarding Each Other.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The new Army Regulations have appeared, after many months of delay. There are many changes of more or less importance, but most of the pertinent alterations have been the subject of general orders since the edition of twelve years ago. Among the interesting changes which govern the actions of army officers is the following paragraph:

Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, and all publications relating to private or personal transactions between officers, are prohibited. Efforts to influence legislation affecting the army or to procure personal favor or consideration should never be made except through regular military channels; the adoption of any other method will be noted in the military record of those concerned.

Some years ago there was a similar paragraph in the Regulations, but it aroused such opposition in Congress that Secretary Endicott was forced to withdraw it. It has now been replaced.

Another change in custom is that in the paragraph which takes from the commanding General the privilege of granting to army officers leaves of absence for a period of four months. That officer may hereafter grant a leave for two months, but any extension over this period must be granted by the Secretary of War.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. B. PERSONS, 156 West 34th St.; 9 to 5 P. M.

Scientific Cycling.

Lessons Private,
By Appointment.
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Correct Position.
Proper Dress, and How to Wear It.
Adjustment and Care of the Bicycle.

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Ladies' Special Classes,

By a competent female instructor.
Tickets at our office.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO.,
29, 31, 33 W. Forty-second St.

BARGAINS IN

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

We have a limited number of Second-Hand and Shopworn WHEELS,

All 1895 Models,

for Men, Youths, and Women, which we will dispose of at

LOW FIGURES.

May be seen at our Salesrooms,

35 BARCLAY ST.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in American family; willing, obliging; can sew nicely; best personal and written reference. K. F., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; in private family; best of references. Call, Monday, 307 East 38th St., Gustavson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid; would assist with washing or general housework; in small family. 232 East 54th St., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or MAID.—To grown children; English Protestant; good city reference. Care of Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, in small private family, as chambermaid and waitress, with good city reference. 228 East 42d St., ring Mulviny's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamber-work and assist with waiting in private family; best written or personal references by present employer. Call, Monday, 152 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American woman as chambermaid in a private family; city references. Call or address, Monday, at 34 West 135th St.; ring Hamilton's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with washing; best personal references from last place; willing and obliging. M. C., 763 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. 250 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; good reference. E. G., 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; very neat; first-class city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In private family; reference. 143 West 30th St., Hart's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; good city references. A. W., care of Mrs. Jones, 206 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or take care of children. 107 East 53d St., fourth floor, west.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; best city reference. 960 6th Av., near 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and to do fine washing in a private family; city reference. 228 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 228 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In apartment house; by competent young woman; city reference. C. F., 143 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 343 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. Conlon, 219 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 752 Columbus Av., Riedy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Danish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; can also do waiting. Mrs. Corstensen, 448 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. K. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl; most willing and obliging; best city references. 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city reference. O. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid; or nurse for children; excellent ironer. M. K., 873 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. M. G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in an American family. Mrs. Kane, 233 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in an American family. D. Crowley, 251 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; no objections to country; personal reference; no cards. King, 127 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; Protestant; has best city references. Mills, 152 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Mary M., 2 West 52d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By young French girl as chambermaid or nurse for children. K. M., 873 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl in a private family; references. F. M., 210 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid; good city reference. 221 West 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; personal reference. 1,701½ Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; four years' city reference. B. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a highly respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist in fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; two years' best city reference. Monday and Tuesday, 60 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl of Swiss descent as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or waiting alone; in a small family; competent in both; first-class city references. T. M., Box 322 Timese, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 343 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. Conlon, 219 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid; would assist with washing or general housework; in small family. 232 East 54th St., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or MAID.—To grown children; English Protestant; good city reference. Care of Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In apartment house; by competent young woman; city reference. C. F., 143 West 14th St.

CHAMB

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females—Continued from Page 6.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress as thorough shirt ironer, also table linen and flannels; no mixed work; first-class personal city reference. 916 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. Can be seen Monday at 113 West 53d St.; ring J. King's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—Gentlemen's and family washing by the week or dozen; open-air drying; shirts in the best manner. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 90th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork the last of week; four years' reference from last place. 214 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; by a young Swedish girl; good personal city reference. J. N., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swede; wages, $25 to $30. Call, two days, at 200 East 44th St., care of Hahansen.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. A., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. P. R., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city references. 10 East 54th St., present employer's.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; first-class city personal reference; can take full charge, and understands all kinds of prepared food. D. L., 223 West 35th St.; ring bell once.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged woman; city or country; wages, $20; city reference. 408 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a refined North German girl; understands the care of children thoroughly; also grown children; can give instruction in the German language; has first-class references. R. L., Box 52, 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy person as nurse in private family; thoroughly understands the care of infants; light chamberwork; sewing; long experience; best of references. M. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent French woman; experienced infant's nurse; understands everything about children from birth; excellent city reference. Experienced, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care and feeding of young infants; good seamstress; personal city reference. M. E., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle; five years' reference from last place. 307 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire care of a baby from five weeks old; best city references. A. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

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NURSE.—By a young girl, North of Ireland, Protestant, as nurse and to do plain sewing; four years' best reference. 414 West 50th St.; ring Raimbird's bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl; lately landed; take care of children and to chamberwork; neat and agreeable; can do plain sewing. 200 West 63d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German nurse, (Hanover;) full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; best references. 8 Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to growing children; city or country; three years' best reference. N. J., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American woman as experienced nurse in any sickness; institution or office nurse; willing to go out of the city or travel. Nurse, 353 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By a French middle-aged woman, highly recommended, as nurse, or to assist with other duties; city or country. 1,061 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn; store.

NURSE.—Takes entire charge of infant from birth and brings up on the bottle; four years' reference; city or country; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 752 Columbus Av., Riedy.

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NURSE.—By Protestant woman as monthly nurse, or would care for invalid; thoroughly competent; best city reference from doctors or ladies. 229 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman as nurse; takes entire charge from birth; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; best city references Former employer's, 180 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent North German nurse to take care of children; best references; state wages. M., 236 3d Av., near 20th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children and do sewing; good city reference. 310 East 44th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; takes full charge from birth; or delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French lady, having her diplomas, as nurse for young children; very willing and obliging. E. K., 115 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable, competent nurse for baby or infant; city reference; can take entire charge; no cards. Mahony, 229 West 67th St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss girl as nurse to children; best personal references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 52 East 69th St., between 9 and 12.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced young girl as baby's nurse; best city references. C. K., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an Englishwoman; has diploma; also unexceptionable patience; references; the sick, insane, or invalid. 303 East 34th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl as parlormaid; assist with other work; best city reference. M. F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By educated North German; age, 30; is a good seamstress; wait on lady; would assist with chamberwork or take full charge of children; country preferred; no objection to going South or West with family; best references. 340 East 54th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German-American; thorough seamstress; in private family, or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; trustworthy, capable, and practical in housekeeping. Call, this week, 1 to 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 127 East 21st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class and maid; thoroughly understands dressmaking; can take charge of lady's wardrobe; willing to assist in other work; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young girl as seamstress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; best references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Cut and fit for growing children; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. Address, for two days, L. L., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German; neat, quick sewer; would like a few more days' work; has been lady's maid; good references from private houses. German, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands children's clothes and making over ladies' dresses. 228 East 89th St., Mallane's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands family dressmaking. Seamstress, care Cronin, 215 West 18th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—As excellent seamstress; understands fitting; will go out by the day; $1.50. 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; excellent dressmaker, cutter, fitter; desires day's or week's engagements; reasonable. Emilie, 46 Leroy St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French lady will sew by day; good cutter and fitter. 212 West 32d St., Box 11.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; understands wines, salads; carves; fully competent to take butler's place; five years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, M. C. G., 910 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to recommend a young girl as competent waitress and parlormaid or chambermaid. Call, Monday, 2 to 4 o'clock, at 22 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant woman as good waitress; will assist with chamberwork; private family; city reference; wages, $18. E. A., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; can take butler's place; in a small private family; best city reference. S. P., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class, or as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. M. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; can carve; makes all kinds of salads; best city reference. M. A., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads, carve; city or country; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; has best city reference from last employer. K. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Competent; in private family; good city reference. 310 East 44th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; English Protestant; good city reference. Care of Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; takes butler's place; highest references; lady can be seen. S., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; three years' best city reference; wages, $20. 117 East 53d St., Adams's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress and parlormaid in a private family; city reference. J. M. J., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; best references, and is excellent seamstress. 375 West 46th St., care Mrs. Lynch.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing by a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all branches; flannels, laces a specialty; large sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—By a competent woman, family or gentlemen's washing; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting by hand; 75 cents per dozen; good references. C. P., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to do washing; fine laundress; reference given. 325 West 37th St., Russell's bell.

WASHING.—By respectable French woman; washing at home; repairing also. Moore, 153 West 26th St.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable woman; work by day; washing and ironing. 317 East 35th St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

A CLEVER TEACHER, LINGUIST, GERMAN, French, and English, having taught many years in this country, wishes to give part of her time in tuition in exchange for home; school or family; not musical; references. Versatile, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT.—By a competent woman as attendant to invalid; capable and trustworthy; also good housekeeper; reference. E. A., 21 Bible House.

A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY LANDED wishes a situation; neat, willing, and obliging. 113 West 53d St., ring Curtis's bell.

BY A NORWEGIAN; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her duties; best of references. 209 East 44th St., Hahansen.

MASSEUSE.—A massage graduate has returned from two years in Europe, and will continue to treat ladies at their residences. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

OFFICE WORKER.—By a good penman; moderate salary; best references. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist in an office. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; thoroughly competent, single; age 30; valets neatly; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family breaking up house; long first-class city reference. C. P., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; care of parlor floor and furnace; willing to be useful; best city reference. E. 209 West 36th St.; ring twice.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will take entire charge of parlor floor and make himself useful; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; well recommended; takes full charge of dinner parties; cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing, obliging; age, 33; first-class city references; just disengaged. L. Leon, 116 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; well recommended; for dinner parties; cleaning silver; sober, industrious, willing, obliging; 33; first-class city references. Care of Louis, 224 West 38d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; French; strictly sober; industrious, neat; recommended for ability; good character; tall and good appearance; first-class references. James, 281 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; best personal references as to ability, honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, 28 years old, in private family; two years' references from last place; best city references. J. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swiss; thoroughly trained; willing, obliging; would appreciate family giving him employment. G. T., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class French couple; well recommended for good dinner; private family; thoroughly understand bottle feeding; best city references. Former employer's, 180 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent North German nurse to take care of children; best references; state wages. M., 236 3d Av., near 20th St.

BUTLER.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children and do sewing; good city reference. 310 East 44th St., first floor.

BUTLER.—By a very competent baby's nurse; takes full charge from birth; or delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a French lady, having her diplomas, as nurse for young children; very willing and obliging. E. K., 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a reliable, competent nurse for baby or infant; city reference; can take entire charge; no cards. Mahony, 229 West 67th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss girl as nurse to children; best personal references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 52 East 69th St., between 9 and 12.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young girl as baby's nurse; best city references. C. K., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishwoman; has diploma; also unexceptionable patience; references; the sick, insane, or invalid. 303 East 34th St.

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PARLORMAID.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl as parlormaid; assist with other work; best city reference. M. F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Going to Europe; is willing to give his services to gentleman or family in return for passage, with one or two weeks in Europe if required; knows the Continent; speaks French; the highest personal references; English. G. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, reliable, intelligent man; thoroughly experienced butler; neat and conscientious; highly recommended by family with whom he lived for several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability. Ludo, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly trained and competent English servant, where second man or parlormaid is kept; excellent references. C. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; age 32; intelligent; French; speaks little English; as first-class butler in private family; best city reference. Carroll, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler where a second man is kept; six years' reference from his last employer. M. Kapfer, 148 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just arrived, as butler in private family; understands his business well; has best reference. D. P., electric bell, 390 4th Av.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a competent French Swiss couple; wife as maid and housekeeper; several years' reference from last employer. Emil, bookstore, 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; employer will be highly recommended; lady can be seen. W. D., Box 35, 240 East 79th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country, long city reference from his last employer. P. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young colored man in private family; can furnish first-class personal city reference. C. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept or single-handed; five years' personal city reference; age, 38; lady can be seen. Edward, 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; competent man; best Washington (D. C.) and city references. V. D. M., 152 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; sober, honest, and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. F. R., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; care of parlor floor and furnace; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; two years and four months' personal city reference; aged 28; strictly sober. Address J. Grond, 128 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every particular; eleven years' experience; best references; moderate wages; private family. Butler, Box 195 Times.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; of neat appearance; best city and London reference. P. D., 1,027 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German, to sleep home. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

BUTLER.—By colored man; with best reference; well up in his duties and obliging; in a private family. D. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; personal city references of long duration. L. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man; age 32; excellent references, and will be highly recommended. S. T., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class city references. Louis, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; has first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; will be highly recommended; lady can be seen. P. D., 835 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or as second man; first-class city references. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; good city personal reference. C. S., care Mr. Rogers, 209 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress as thorough shirt ironer, also table linen and flannels; no mixed work; first-class personal city reference. 916 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. Can be seen Monday at 113 West 53d St.; ring J. King's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—Gentlemen's and family washing by the week or dozen; open-air drying; shirts in the best manner. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 90th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork the last of week; four years' reference from last place. 214 East 38th St.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; thoroughly competent, single; age 30; valets neatly; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family breaking up house; long first-class city reference. C. P., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; care of parlor floor and furnace; willing to be useful; best city reference. E. 209 West 36th St.; ring twice.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will take entire charge of parlor floor and make himself useful; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; well recommended; takes full charge of dinner parties; cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing, obliging; age, 33; first-class city references; just disengaged. L. Leon, 116 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; well recommended; for dinner parties; cleaning silver; sober, industrious, willing, obliging; 33; first-class city references. Care of Louis, 224 West 38d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; French; strictly sober; industrious, neat; recommended for ability; good character; tall and good appearance; first-class references. James, 281 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; best personal references as to ability, honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, 28 years old, in private family; two years' references from last place; best city references. J. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swiss; thoroughly trained; willing, obliging; would appreciate family giving him employment. G. T., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class French couple; well recommended for good dinner; private family; competent in their duties; good city reference. I. Lucas, 220 West 33d St.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; good valet; good city personal reference. H. D., 1,020 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; both first-class in every respect; city or country; best city references; can see last employer. L. W., 221 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; in a private family where parlor maid is kept; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references. Paul, 17 Madison Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler; thoroughly competent; age 34; first-class city reference; city or country. Emilie, 206 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. L., 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—In private family; by young colored man; can furnish first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. J. F. Benjamin, 61 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent and steady man; first-class references. George, 162 West 33d St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; first-class city personal references. S., care Mr. Bolger, 708 Lexington Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference from last employer. M. P., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a reliable, steady man; highly recommended by last employer; thoroughly competent; best city reference from doctors or ladies. R. R., Box 224 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; will be highly recommended; lady can be seen. P. D., 835 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or as second man; first-class city references. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; good city personal reference. C. S., care Mr. Rogers, 209 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Going to Europe; is willing to give his services to gentleman or family in return for passage, with one or two weeks in Europe if required; knows the Continent; speaks French; the highest personal references; English. G. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, reliable, intelligent man; thoroughly experienced butler; neat and conscientious; highly recommended by family with whom he lived for several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability. Ludo, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly trained and competent English servant, where second man or parlormaid is kept; excellent references. C. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; age 32; intelligent; French; speaks little English; as first-class butler in private family; best city reference. Carroll, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler where a second man is kept; six years' reference from his last employer. M. Kapfer, 148 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just arrived, as butler in private family; understands his business well; has best reference. D. P., electric bell, 390 4th Av.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a competent French Swiss couple; wife as maid and housekeeper; several years' reference from last employer. Emil, bookstore, 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; employer will be highly recommended; lady can be seen. W. D., Box 35, 240 East 79th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country, long city reference from his last employer. P. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young colored man in private family; can furnish first-class personal city reference. C. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept or single-handed; five years' personal city reference; age, 38; lady can be seen. Edward, 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; competent man; best Washington (D. C.) and city references. V. D. M., 152 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; sober, honest, and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. F. R., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; care of parlor floor and furnace; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; two years and four months' personal city reference; aged 28; strictly sober. Address J. Grond, 128 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every particular; eleven years' experience; best references; moderate wages; private family. Butler, Box 195 Times.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; of neat appearance; best city and London reference. P. D., 1,027 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German, to sleep home. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

BUTLER.—By colored man; with best reference; well up in his duties and obliging; in a private family. D. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; personal city references of long duration. L. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man; age 32; excellent references, and will be highly recommended. S. T., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class city references. Louis, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; has first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; will be highly recommended; lady can be seen. P. D., 835 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady wants, by the 25th, situation for first-class butler; age, 28. 1,205 East Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

BUTLER.—Aged 30 years; tall; single; English man; good references. G. H., 161 East 39th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a first-class French chef in a good private family; can furnish best references. J. P., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class all-round horseman; single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; very careful; good city driver; very reliable man; in charge of private stable; sober and trustworthy; best four years' city reference from present employer. 089 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; married; age, 35; first-class New-York City driver; understands proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, harness; take full charge of gentleman's private establishment; ten years' first-class city reference. J. B., 461 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent; able to take care of gentleman's place; thoroughly understands care of horses; good, careful driver; sober, honest; years of experience; useful and willing; good references from former and late employers. Anderson, 234 8th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; careful driver; is honest, sober, and industrious, as references will certify; no objection to the country. Coachman, 137 East 36th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Englishman; 26; single; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; smart appearance and skillful driver; temperate; town or country; willing to make himself useful. H. D., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young married Swede; thorough horseman, careful driver; understands the care of fine harness and carriages; city or country; best written and personal reference. J. H. Bloom, 109 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married Swede; thorough horseman; careful driver; understands the care of fine harness and carriages; city or country; best written and personal references. J. H. Bloom, 109 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; thorough horseman, groom, and driver; competent to take charge of any gentleman's stable; city or country; highest recommendations. P. W., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; unmarried; 36; height, 5 feet 10 inches; thoroughly understands his duties; over six years' recommendation; understands the care of fine horses, &c.; city or country. John, care of Flandrau, 372 Broome St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1

BOY MURDERER IN COURT

Krauel's Slayer, the Police Think, Has Still More to Tell Them.

HE IS SENT BACK TO HEADQUARTERS

Alleged Slayer of Capt. Knight Remanded—The Captain's Wife's Reason for Suspecting Mate Mitchell — Other Crimes.

Jacob Beresheim, the fourteen-year-old self-confessed murderer of William Krauel, whose body was found in the rear of his restaurant, 1,252 Second Avenue, last Monday morning, was, for the first time, arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning. He did not have an opportunity to add anything to his already grewsome tale, but, at the request of the detectives, was remanded back to Police Headquarters. The prisoner didn't say a word to anybody while in court.

When the boy was taken into the court-room he was immedately placed before the bar, so that Magistrate Kudlich might get a good look at him, and then, while a detective guarded him—although there was no apparent reason for doing so—another detective told briefly to the Court the confession and charge against the boy, and said that Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau requested that the prisoner be remanded back to Police Headquarters, as it is believed there is more that the boy might tell if he would.

Agent Wakefield of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had been notified to take charge of the boy in case he should be committed, as the lad comes under the society's jurisdiction, and it has made provision for just such cases. The detectives, however, would not relinquish their prisoner, and informed both the Court and Agent Wakefield that a room had been especially prepared for the boy in Mulberry Street.

The prisoner seemed to take no interest in his surroundings, but devoted his entire attention to a new pair of trousers which were given to him after his arrest.

The detectives refused to allow him to converse with any one, and immedately after a record had been made of his remand he was hurried back to Police Headquarters.

John Haab, the Krauer murder suspect, committed at the request of Capt. Strauss Saturday, was re-arraigned and discharged by Magistrate Cornell yesterday.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. KNIGHT.

Mate Mitchell Remanded—The Captain's Wife Suspects Him.

John Mitchell, mate of the lighter Ajax, who was arrested Saturday morning on suspicion of having murdered John Knight, the Captain of the lighter, in the cabin of the boat, while she was lying at her pier, One Hundred and Eighth Street and East River, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Harlem Court, yesterday morning.

Capt. Knight was brutally murdered in the cabin of the Ajax some time between midnight Friday and 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Mitchell had frequently quarreled with the Captain, and, as he was the last man known to have been in the company of the Captain before the murder, he was arrested when he returned to the boat Saturday morning. The prisoner told the police after his arrest that he had spent the night in his aunt's home, 325 Seventh Avenue. It was Mitchell's regular duty to act as watchman on board the boat at night, but on this occasion he did not remain on the lighter, he said. The fact that Mitchell discovered the mangled body of the murdered man aroused the suspicions of the police.

When the prisoner was brought into court yesterday he was handcuffed to a policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. His eyes were bright and clear, and he did not betray the least sign of nervousness. Evidently he had had a good night's sleep. The policeman asked Magistrate Brann to remand the prisoner in his custody until this morning, so as to give the police more time to investigate the case and give them a better opportunity to examine Mitchell's clothing in search of blood spots. The Magistrate immediately granted the request. Mitchell will be arraigned again in the Harlem Court this morning.

Dr. Weston performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Capt. Knight. He found a single wound over the left eyebrow and in front of the right eye, two wounds close together back of the left ear, and a mass of wounds on the right side of the base of the skull.

"The wounds seem to have been made by one and the same sharp instrument," said Dr. Weston. "Each blow penetrated the skull. It looks as if the murderer had first struck single blows, while standing in front of his victim, and brought him down with the double blow behind the left ear. Then he rained blow after blow on Knight, when he was unconscious, or, at least, unable to make any further resistance."

Dr. Weston said he found a slight wound on the back of one of Capt. Knight's right-hand fingers, which led him to believe that the Captain had made some sort of a struggle.

A permit was given to an undertaker to remove the body of Knight to his home, 157 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

John McEwen, Jr., of 157 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, who accompanied the undertaker, said Knight had a wife and three children, and that Mrs. Knight would shortly become a mother.

Mrs. Knight, he said, told him that the Captain, when he left his home Friday night, expressed the fear that he might have trouble with Mitchell, and that twelve bales of hay had been stolen from the Ajax some time ago, and her husband had to make the loss good out of his pay. He remonstrated at the time with Mitchell, who was paid 50 cents a night to watch. Another bale of hay was stolen Thursday night, and her husband discharged Mitchell. Her husband told her that Mitchell had threatened to "get square" with him.

Mrs. Knight begged her husband not to sleep on the lighter Friday, the night he was murdered. He said some one had to be on board the lighter, and that only he and the mate had the key to the cabin. Accordingly, he decided to go.

HELD FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Philip Roach of Williamsburg Gives a Strange Explanation.

Philip Roach, thirty-seven years old, of 54 South Third Street, Williamsburg, was committed in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery.

The complainant, Charles J. Cummisky, a carriage trimmer, of 3,085 Third Avenue, said he was walking through Twenty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was suddenly confronted by the prisoner and two other men. He was knocked down and held, and $9 was taken from his pocket.

He struggled desperately and succeeded in getting hold of Roach, whom he held, while the others ran away.

Cummisky shouted for help and was heard by a policeman of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who arrested Roach. Cummisky had in his hand a two-dollar bill that he claimed he recovered from Roach.

The prisoner said he was an umbrella repairer, and was on his way home. When near Second Avenue, in Twenty-third Street, he said, he found a two-dollar bill on the street. Close by was Cummisky, much intoxicated. Roach said he gave the bill to Cummisky, thinking he might have dropped it. Cummisky returned the favor by having him arrested.

"Nonsense!" said the Magistrate, as he committed Roach.

SISCO POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Shave and Hair Cut Did Not Deceive the Boy He Is Accused of Robbing.

Joseph Sisco, the colored man who was arrested in his home, 115 Sullivan Street, on the charge of having assaulted and robbed John Sturzenegger, thirteen years old, of 117 Sullivan Street, Saturday morning, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Sergt. McCormick of the Macdougal Street Station.

Although Sisco had shaved and had had his hair cropped close, he was positively identified by the boy, and also by two girls, Emma Brubssauer and Louisa Celli, each nine years old, and both living at 117 Sullivan Street. The girls swore that they had seen the prisoner coming out of the house carrying a bundle at the time of the robbery. Mrs. Ella Romain of 117 Sullivan Street said that three weeks ago she caught Sisco trying to force open her door, but that she had made no complaint, as she had lost nothing.

Magistrate Mott held Sisco in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ENDED THE QUARREL WITH A KNIFE.

Peter Montoro Inflicted a Dangerous Wound on Young Francis Gingers.

Peter Montoro, twenty-two years old, of 329 East Seventy-fifth Street, quarreled Saturday night with Francis Gingers, who lives with his mother, at 405 East Seventy-second Street, and stabbed him. Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court yesterday, committed the defendant without bail.

Mary Gingers, mother of the young man who was assaulted, made the complaint. She said her son was in the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from dangerous wounds in the arms and side. She said she could produce witnesses, and the case was continued to await the result of the young man's injuries, and to enable her to summon witnesses.

Pope Murder Suspect Grady Held.

Charles Grady, twenty-three years old, who lives in the Empire Lodging House, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and who was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Pope, in Morrisania, was taken to the Morrisania Court yesterday. He was remanded by Magistrate Flammer into the keeping of the police.

It is said that the detectives at work on the case think Grady is the man who did the shooting. Capt. Creeden, on the other hand, says that he does not believe Grady had anything to do with it. He has some other complaint against the prisoner that the police want to investigate.

$1,000 Bail for a Skull Breaker.

Daniel Crowley, twenty-two years old, of 72 West One Hundred and Sixth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in Harlem Court, yesterday morning, and charged with having feloniously assaulted Patrick Hamilton of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Western Boulevard Saturday night.

The men had an altercation at Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue, during which Crowley picked up a large stone and struck Hamilton on the head with it, fracturing his skull. The Magistrate held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Brady's Victim May Die.

Thomas Brady, twenty-eight years old, of 125 Broome Street, who was arrested Saturday night, charged with having shot William Allan of 50 Willett Street, was held without bail in Essex Market Court yesterday to await the result of Allan's injuries. The victim is in Gouverneur Hospital, and his condition is said to be critical. Brady admits that he fired the shots, but pleads self-defense.

Fractured a Skull with a Glass.

James Caputa, thirty-three years old, is wanted by the Brooklyn police. He visited the home of Michael Bulgia, 38 Front Street, yesterday, and drank considerable beer. He and Bulgia quarreled, and Caputa struck Bulgia on the head with a beer glass, fracturing his skull.

WORK OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RESULTS ATTAINED IN ONE YEAR IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures—The Record of Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The journal of the one hundred and twelfth convention of the Diocese of New-York, which has just been issued, is filled with interesting statistics and information concerning the Episcopal Church in this diocese. There are 390 members of the clergy of the Diocese of New-York. The number of churches and chapels in the diocese is 232, an increase of one over the preceding year.

The report of the Trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention of New-York shows that the Treasurer of the board has in his possession securities of the par value of $1,961,170.89, the income of which for last year was $7,604.16. The Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen, the Fund for Widows and Orphans, and the Fund to Facilitate Life Insurance for Clergymen aggregate $203,394.20. Of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen, there were twenty beneficiaries; of the Fund for Widows and Orphans, thirty-six, and of the Fund to Facilitate Life Insurance, thirty-three.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York shows an expenditure of $14,-382.06, while the income was only $11,314, leaving a deficiency of $3,075.06, which has been met by drawing upon the principal of the permanent fund, already nearly exhausted.

In its work among the poor the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society expended in the last twelve months the sum of $51,439.08, according to the report of the Treasurer. Although the expenditures were nearly $1,500 less than during the same period immediately preceding, no part of the work was discontinued, but was, on the contrary, largely increased, particularly by the adition of the Italian Church of San Salvatore, on Mulberry Street; new enterprises in connection with St. Ambrose's Church, on Thompson Street; God's Providence Mission, on Broome Street, and St. Barnabas's House.

Following is a summary of the work performed in the year by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York:

Holy communion celebrated, 45; sermons and addresses, 262; number of persons confirmed, 4,119; deacons who are candidates for priests' orders, 20; candidates for deacons' and priests' orders, 34; candidates for deacons' orders only, 3; postulants, 23; candidates ordained to the diaconate, 21; candidates set apart as deaconesses, 3; rector instituted, 1; churches and buildings consecrated and dedicated, 3; cornerstones laid, 2; clergymen and candidates for holy orders received from other dioceses, 26; clergymen and deaconesses transferred to other dioceses, 25; appointments to cures, 41; lay readers commissioned, 129; baptisms, 6; marriages, 13; funerals, 6; presbyters deposed from the ministry, (one for the Bishop of Long Island,) 2.

In the table giving the statistics of the various parishes, St. George's, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector, leads in the number of communicants, with a total of 3,479, outside of Trinity Church, with its several distinct chapels. The Church of the Transfiguration, "The Little Church Around the Corner," the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector, had 194 marriages; St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church, the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, vicar, coming next on the list, with a record of 171, and St. George's third, with 102.

The total expenditure for all objects, according to the reports furnished, was $2,856,-470.69, but a footnote at the end of the summary says that this amount is undoubtedly far below the real amount given by the diocese for religious and charitable purposes.

A Lecture by Dr. Shahan.

The Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America, addressed a large audience in Chickering Hall last evening on "The Four Masters and Their Work." The lecture was under the auspices of the Gaelic Society. Chief Justice Daly presided. A large number of Catholic clergymen were present.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 17.—Miss Bettie Wooten, sixteen years old, daughter of Henry Wooten, a farmer, eloped to Ohio yesterday with Marshall Black, a negro. Two of Miss Wooten's brothers started in pursuit. By accident they encountered Black's twelve-year-old brother, James, and shot him dead. The fugitives escaped across the Ohio River. Black is thirty-five years old, and is ignorant and repulsive.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Frank Brault, a young matron in Cohoes, committed suicide this morning while temporarily insane, owing to illness. Arising from bed, where she left her husband still sleeping, she placed a revolver in her mouth and shot herself.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 17.—The body of Henry D. Allyn, a real estate dealer, who had been missing since Thursday, was found in a canal here this morning. Death was caused by drowning, and undoubtedly was accidental.

EUGENE, Oregon, Nov. 17.—H. C. Humphrey, a banker of this place, committed suicide last evening by taking morphine.

FOR SYRIAN WORSHIPPERS

Orthodox Greek Church Dedicated and Consecrated for Them.

SERMONS TO BE IN ARABIC DIALECT

Nicolas, Bishop of Alaska, Officiated—"Be Good American Citizens"—Many Beautiful Women Present.

The first Orthodox Greek Church in this country for the exclusive use of Syrian worshippers in that faith was dedicated and consecrated at 77 Washington Street yesterday afternoon by Nicolas, Orthodox Greek Bishop of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

Hitherto the Syrians of this city who were members of the Orthodox Greek Church have been forced to worship in churches where the non-liturgical part of the service was conducted either in Greek or Russian. While these languages will continue to be used in the formal prayers, the sermon and other voluntary portions of the service will be spoken in the Arabic dialect, which is the native language of the Syrians.

The new church, which was consecrated yesterday, is simply the second floor of an old-fashioned dwelling house. Its walls have been freshly papered with an ordinary pattern of dull red and gold, and seats sufficient for the expected congregation have been placed on the floor. The altar, which will be put into its place at the east end of the room during the week, is said to be a fine one, and is the gift of Bishop Nicolas. According to the usage of the Orthodox Greek Church, an altar cannot be erected until after the church has been consecrated.

Between 200 and 300 persons were crowded into the room, which was about to become a church, before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the service began. Many of these were in ordinary American clothes, which showed signs of week-day bread winning. A fair proportion of the men wore the fez, but otherwise had nothing in dress to distinguish them from other residents of this city.

The features of the men divided them into two main classes—one of these had well and deeply chiseled faces, with aquiline noses and dark, bright eyes. The other class had the high cheek bones, flattened, putty-like faces, and small, expressionless eyes, which betrayed the strain of Tartar blood.

There were about forty women present of all ages. Those between fifteen and twenty-five were, with scarcely an exception, strikingly handsome. Their features were small, delicate, and perfect in outline; their complexions were a divine blending of cream, white, and red, beyond imagination, except seen in the flesh, and their eyes were brilliantly black, languorously shaded with heavy eyelids and eyelashes.

The Bishop, bearing his ivory crozier, and accompanied by five archimandrites, or priests, entered the hall at 5 o'clock. All were clothed in rich vestments of silk, heavily embroidered with gold. They also wore mitres, of which the Bishop's was more richly adorned with gold and gems than were those of the archimandrites. The diamonds and rubies in the Bishop's mitre were so large and fine that their sparkle caught the eye of those standing at the other end of the room. It was afterward learned that the mitre had cost $15,000.

There were ten male choristers assisting at the service, who were clad in vestments of red silk damask, and wore plain cylindrical hats without brims.

The Bishop began by chanting the prayers according to the ritual of the Orthodox Greek Church, and the responses were chanted by the archimandrites and choristers. At the Psalms, the Bishop, archimandrites, and choristers chanted in Greek, while the congregation gave the responses in either Greek or Russian, according to the language understood by each individual member of it. The combined responses of the congregation, in music of a slow and wailing type, had a weird and melancholic effect upon strangers.

After the prayers and psalms had been chanted, the Bishop dipped a branch of olive in a basin of holy water and liberally asperged the congregation, throwing the spray north, south, east, and west by turns in order to indicate that the four walls of the church had been set apart for Divine worship.

Then the Bishop took a heavy gold cross about 9 inches in length and pronounced the episcopal benediction upon the church by making the sign of the cross with it.

The Bishop also gave an address in Russian, which was translated into Arabic as fast as he spoke by Archimandrite Raphael. In it he advised the Syrians to help one another, to be good American citizens, to aid the poor; he also assured them that they had the sympathy of Czar Nicolas II. and his 125,000,000 of Orthodox Greek Church subjects.

Small souvenir crosses which had lain in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and had been blessed by the episcopal head of the Orthodox Greek Church, were then distributed among the worshippers.

At the conclusion of the consecration ceremonies, the Bishop took his crozier, which an attendant had held during the service, and passed out of the church.

A banquet, with a Syrian bill of fare, was given on the floor above by the Syrian Benevolent Society, at whose request Archimandrite Raphael, a Syrian by birth, educated in Russia, had been sent to be the first paston of the church.

It was stated by M. J. Arbeely, one of the active members of the Syrian Society, that the project of the church which had just been consecrated had received moral and financial aid from Czar Nicolas II. and the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, the famous Pobedonoszeu.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH MASS.

Bishop Nicolas Officiated—Prayers for Princess Olga.

High mass, with full ceremonial, was impressively celebrated yesterday in the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicolas, 323 Second Avenue. Bishop Nicolas officiated.

He was assisted by Father Raphael of Damascus, who has come to America to take charge of the Syrian and Arabian Church, on Washington Street, this city; Father Theoclitus of the Greek Church, late tutor of the son of the King of Greece; Father Innocentius, a Russian monk, and a number of young men soon to take holy orders, who acted as acolytes.

The church building was formerly a private residence. In the large double parlors are a central and two side altars. There is a chancel and sacristy, and shrines to various saints. The walls have been draped, and there are sacred pictures and statues.

The accessories to the ceremonial and services were sumptuous. The rooms were brilliantly lighted with wax candles; the altar decorations were beautiful; the gold and silver communion service was dazzling, the celebrant wore a jeweled mitre, and all had rich vestments.

The services celebrated the birth of a daughter to the Czar and Czarina of Russia, and were the farewell mass of Bishop Nicolas, who leaves for San Francisco to-day.

At the hour for the mass the church, hallway, stairway, and all available space were thronged with men, women, and children, and even infants in arms, brought that they might receive the Bishop's blessing. There were no seats, and all had to stand during the entire services, which occupied nearly three hours.

The Bishop passed from the entrance door to the chapel through a densely packed crowd of genuflecting Russians, Syrians, and Arabians, and was ceremoniously received by the priests. Then he was clothed in official vestments of gold fabric, the jeweled mitre was placed upon his head, and the mass began with a splendidly voiced anthem by the male choir.

At the conclusion of the mass and the communion service, Father Balanovitch preached a brief sermon upon the gospel of the day, after which there was a prayer and choir service in honor of the Russian imperial family and the daughter just born to them. Several special prayers for the child were reverently repeated.

Besides the Bishop, two others present wore the mitre—the Abbots Raphael and Theocilitus. The latter is to take charge of the church in Galveston, Texas, where there is a large colony of Greeks.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the prelates, priests, and some prominent members of the church in this city, including the Russian Consul General, were served with tea.

Bishop Nicolas, at his residence, 207 East Eighteenth Street, held an informal reception during the afternoon. To-day he will leave for San Francisco and Alaska, and some time during the Winter he will visit Brazil, to establish churches there.

Bishop Nicolas is the only Bishop of the Orthodox Russian Church in America, and, while he is styled the Bishop of Alaska, he really has jurisdiction throughout the United States. He is a man of marked force of character and executive ability, and it is confidently expected that he will be created an Archbishop, and he may reside in this city.

"HANDSOME HARRY" A PRISONER

Edgar Eden, His Former Employer, Says Moran Stole Pawn Tickets for $3,600 Worth of Diamonds.

Philip Moran, alias "Handsome Harry," whose portrait is No. 1,316 in the Rogues' Gallery, in Brooklyn Police Headquarters, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. Capt. Miles O'Reilly and two detectives arrested him in his boarding house, 137 Forty-third Street, that city.

Edgar Eden of 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., formerly a saloon keeper, is the complainant. He went to Europe a year ago, and when he returned brought $5,000 worth of diamonds.

He needed cash, and last Summer pawned some of the diamonds, putting the tickets into his flat. "Handsome Harry," Eden says, learned where the pawn tickets were, obtained them last week, and then redeemed the diamonds, which are valued at $3,000. Moran will be surrendered to the Hoboken police to-day.

Moran was a bartender for Eden when the latter had a saloon in Brooklyn. He was arrested in 1893, charged with stealing $300 worth of diamonds from a saloon keeper, but Justice Tighe discharged him.

He was arrested April 2, 1894, on the charge of stealing a diamond bar pin from a widow. In Judge Moore's court, he said she had given the pin to him to pawn, and that he had obtained $50 on it. He was discharged.

"CRYSTAL VASE WITH A FLAW"

PROF. ADLER DISCUSSED SAVONAROLA'S NATURE.

Credence in the Miraculous—Considered Himself Chosen Instrument to Work Out Divine Purposes.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured at Carnegie Hall yesterday on "The Martyrdom of Savonarola," the Italian patriot, before the Society for Ethical Culture.

"Savonarola," the lecturer said, "was the champion of republican liberty in Florence. It was for this reason that he was hated by the Pope as well as by his immediate political opponents.

"He approved the taxation of church property. He insisted on universal education. He founded schools for painting, sculpture, and languages in San Marco.

"He was the friend of culture, though he bitterly denounced the culture of the Renaissance. Some of the greatest artists were his admirers, and his greatest enemy was the Pope.

"He called Rome 'a proud harlot.' He exposed the greed, the ambition, and the vices of the degenerate clergy, and when the Pope at last excommunicated him, he dared to sit in judgment on the decree. He thus distinguished between the office and the man, and asserted that even the Pope was not to be obeyed when he commanded contrary to righteousness.

"Luther at a similar crisis in his life parted from the Church.

"Savonarola, being a true Catholic in spirit, remained within it, and sought to raise it from its degradation.

"Savonarola's nature was like a fine crystal vase with a flaw in it. That flaw was his belief in the miraculous.

"He thought that the voices which accosted him and the apparitions that haunted him were communications from on high. He believed himself to be a chosen instrument to work out divine purposes. Therefore, when he defied the Pope, and the people demanded a miracle to support his claims, he secretly believed that a miracle would be wrought in his favor.

"He accepted the ordeal of fire, and when he failed through the shameful plot of his enemies he was, nevertheless, discredited.

"When we reflect on the life of this man we recognize his moral grandeur, but perceive also that superstition marred his work. There is truth in all religions, but the error mixed with them is not harmless.

"It is not indifferent where the superstition continues to grow throughout the world. It is not right to say: 'Let it continue among the vulgar. They are incapable of anything higher.'

"To banish superstition, to free the multitude from that thralldom, is an aim that may well make the heart beat high. On the other hand, it does not follow that men who have a broader religion are therefore better men.

"The value of the religious system depends upon the amount of moral truth infused in it. The worth of the man depends on the degree to which he is sensible of the moral truth contained in the system to which he adheres, on the degree to which it quickens him.

"Measured by this standard, Savonarola is raised high above our heads. We may deplore his errors, but who would be willing to compare himself with him, and who would dare to say that under similar circumstances he would show the same stanchness, the same inflexible purpose, and the same willingness to be led like a lamb to the slaughter, as did Savonarola, the patriot, prophet, and martyr of liberty and righteousness?"

STARTED ON ITS THIRD CENTURY

Christ Church, Philadelphia, Two Hundred Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Old Christ Church to-day began its third century. It is the church where George and Martha Washington worshipped, and where the family of William Penn attended divine service.

The dawn of the new century was celebrated this morning. The interior of the building was restored and renovated recently. The quaint Colonial pulpit, towering above the high-backed pews in the body of the church, was draped with the Stars and Stripes to-day, while behind the pulpit hung on one side a Colonial flag and on the other the American emblem of to-day.

The semi-choral service incident to the occasion was of the most impressive character. It was read by Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, rector of the church, assisted by several of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury of New-York, Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity in the General Theological Seminary and great-grandson of Bishop Seabury. Dr. Seabury chose for his text a portion of Ecclesiastus xiii., 25: "The wisdom which hath made all things double one against another."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"I'll note you in my book of memory."
(I. Henry VI.)

We want you to bear in mind a special side-table for the dining-room. It is of antique oak, wide and low. To commence at the foundation, grotesque heads make up the feet and carved rounded columns fashioned like alligator scales constitute the legs. Underneath are two wide shelves, and above two drawers with carved fronts. The back is of beveled mirror, set in a carved frame, and the top is surmounted with a beautifully carved cluster of fruit. Trimmings of shining brass. This is a piece of utility as well as beauty, and particularly appropriate as a Thanksgiving Remembrance. Can be had at the manufacturing price.

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BUILDING STRIKE TO-DAY

One Thousand Housesmiths and Bridgemen Will Go Out.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR TWO FIRMS

J. B. & J. M. Cornell and Milliken Brothers Particular Enemies—A Sympathetic Strike a Possibility.

The housesmiths and bridgemen held a mass meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon in response to a "red-letter" call to make arrangements for a general strike on buildings to-day. The men came early and crowded the sidewalks and lobbies, and when the doors were opened they made a rush and soon packed the ballroom.

Frank Larry presided, and the Secretary read the agreement which had been ignored by the members of the Iron League. The men were excited, and soon decided that the strike should be first directed against the firms of J. B. & J. M. Cornell and Milliken Brothers, who, it was said, paid lower wages than any other members of the league, and are the greatest opponents of organized labor.

The strike is to begin this morning, and will directly bring out 1,000 men. Among the large buildings that will be struck will be the Sigel-Cooper building, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Of the men who will go out 400 are employed by J. B. & J. M. Cornell and 600 by Milliken Brothers. The headquarters of the strikers will be Clarendon Hall. A strike committee was appointed to visit the buildings involved to see that no housesmiths work there.

Should any non-union men be taken in place of the strikers, sympathetic strikes of other building trades will be ordered at once. It is believed that the firms of J. B. & J. M. Cornell and of Milliken Brothers will put non-union men to work in the places of the strikers, and, should this be done, between 10,000 and 12,000 men of other trades will be called out. The members of these trades are gasfitters, plumbers, carpenters, plasterers, tile layers, stone masons, marble workers, electrical workers, steamfitters, derrick men, hoisting engineers, cement workers, stairbuilders, laborers, elevator constructors, painters, varnishers, framers, mosaic workers, tin and sheet iron workers.

In regard to the bricklayers, who may not strike, as they have been keeping aloof from the other building trades, the men say that they will be thrown out of work, inasmuch as they will have to wait until the iron frames of the buildings are in place.

The Central Labor Union was in session in the lecture hall below, and Delegate Lenahan of the housesmiths reported the decision of his organization, and said it was considered best to strike first against those who were most opposed to organized labor. He believed that if J. B. & J. M. Cornell and Milliken Brothers could be brought to terms the other members of the Iron League would also yield.

The delegates applauded Lenahan and told him and his organization to go ahead.

It is probable that the Iron League will give the union a hard fight. J. M. Cornell is the President of the league, and was one of its founders. When the housesmiths went out on a general strike several years ago, Mr. Cornell was one of the leading spirits of the league against the strikers, and their union lost and eventually collapsed.

The reorganized union demands an eight-hour work day, and the following schedule of wages: Setters, $3.50; derrick men and good, all-round men, $3; helpers on derricks, $2.50; rivetters, $3; beaters, $2.75; foremen finishers, $3.50; finishers, $3; finishers' helpers, $2.25; blacksmiths, $3.25; blacksmiths' helpers, $2.25.

Commissioner Feeney of the State Board of Arbitration had a conference with officers of the union Saturday. The full board will meet in the Murray Hill Hotel to-day, and will try to arrange for a conference with the employers, with a view to a settlement of the trouble.

Bishop Potter, it was said, tried last week to settle the trouble, and failed, and it is not believed that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will meet with any more success.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, showers, followed by generally fair weather in southern portion during the day, winds shifting to westerly, with increasing force.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, but local showers are probable in extreme northern portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Maryland, and VIRGINIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in northern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, westerly winds, shifting to southerly in western portions. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, south to west winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, light variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, winds shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, but possibly local showers on the lakes, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded in northeast portion by local showers, brisk westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, colder, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, northwesterly winds, colder Monday night. MISSOURI, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southeast, cooler in northwest portion. IOWA, fair, northwesterly winds, cooler Monday night. MINNESOTA, fair, northwesterly winds, colder. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, generally fair, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds, colder. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, colder, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Buffalo. The barometer has fallen slowly except in the regions north of Minnesota and the Dakotas, where it has risen rapidly. It is lowest north of Lake Superior and highest over the middle plateau region. Light showers have prevailed in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake regions. Clear weather prevails in all other districts. It is warmer in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and it is colder north of Minnesota and the Dakotas. The indications are that fair weather will prevail from the lake regions southward to the Gulf. Showers are likely to occur in the lake regions, Northern New-York, and New-England.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:23 A. M.—1 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; H. Harris; damage trifling.
10:15 A. M.—162 Henry Street; Morris Domini; damage, $75.
1:30 P. M.—34 Park Avenue; Mrs. J. B. Lyons; damage, $100.
1:40 P. M.—705 Ninth Avenue; Albert David; no damage.
5:50 P. M.—14 West Thirtieth Street; Catherine Ranlipschik; damage, $25.
6 P. M.—326 East Thirty-sixth Street; Thomas Nausey; no damage.
9:10 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; William Baheke; damage trifling.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Attractions for this week:
Paris Novelties, consisting of the latest designs in Boucles, Caniches, etc.
Genuine Poplin Tartan Plaids, manufactured by Pim Brothers & Co. of Dublin, Ireland.
A large collection of wool and silk and wool Plaids in Scotch and French designs.
Counters filled with remnants, all useful lengths—great values.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The marriage of Miss Irene Stuyvesant Black and Mr. George Barry Mallon will take place Tuesday evening of this week. The residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Black, 149 West Ninety-third Street, will be profusely adorned with flowers for the occasion.

Mrs. Eugene Blois of Clove Hill, New-Brighton, S. I., is visiting Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop at the Sherwood, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Winthrop has just returned after a two years' absence passed in foreign travel. Mrs. Blois is a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Mr. Clarence Mackay, who was unable to return to England as intended last Wednesday, anticipates now leaving on one of the outgoing steamships this week. He was accompanied to this side by Mr. Fitzgerald of London, who is his guest for the trip. Mr. Mackay will return to New-York within the next two months.

The first tea and dance of the season will be given next Saturday afternoon at Sherry's by Mrs. Charles E. Carryl of 33 East Ninth Street. On that occasion she will introduce her daughter, Miss Constance Carryl. A number of young women will assist.

Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Jones and Mr. Albert Gould Hamilton, to take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, in Trinity Chapel. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Richard Stokes Jones, 15 West Twenty-first Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Murphy, a daughter of Mrs. George H. Murphy of Cleveland, Ohio, to Mr. Frank Webster of New-York. Miss Murphy arrived here a few days ago, and is at present a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Samuel White of East Seventy-second Street. The wedding, it is understood, will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in this city, early in January, after which the young couple will go to California, where Mr. Webster has a ranch. Miss Murphy inherited a large fortune from her grandfather, the late Mr. Thomas L. Brown of Cleveland.

Mrs. Clermont L. Best, who recently returned to town from Newport, will shortly commence her Saturday evenings at home, with music. Mrs. Best always entertains very delightfully, and her entertainments are among the most charming events of the Winter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Foster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Totten Foster, to Mr. Henry Le Roy Husted of Boston. The wedding will take place early in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. James Worth Southard, and Miss Southard will sail for Europe the first week in December. They will spend two months in London and later will go to Paris, where they will spend six or seven weeks.

PATRIARCH.

OBITUARY RECORD

J. Miller Crampton.

J. Miller Crampton, the well-known chemist, died last Friday at his home, 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, after a short illness. Symptoms of appendicitis appeared on Monday last, and an operation was performed, but he did not rally from it.

Mr. Crampton was the son of Dr. Henry E. Crampton, and was born in this city in 1867. After he was graduated from Columbia College he went into the drug business and founded the Crampton Home Tablet Company. He married Miss Susie Lewis, a niece of Francis H. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank. His widow and two children survive him.

His funeral took place yesterday at his late residence. Interment was at Woodlawn.

Mrs. Edward Beecher.

The announcement was made in Brooklyn yesterday of the death Thursday

Monday
November 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANGRY

The Editor of a Socialist Organ Likely to Feel His Wrath.

ALL CAME OF THE KILLING OF A DOG

It Belonged to the Emperor, and the Editor Made Fun of the Creature's Death — A Ball Without Ladies.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Emperor's pet dog, a Russian greyhound, was shot maliciously and wounded badly a few days ago by unknown persons at Potsdam. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, prints a humorous article about it under the caption, "Attentat auf den Hund des Kaisers," (Attempt upon the Life of the Emperor's Dog,) and will probably get into trouble for doing so, as the Emperor is greatly incensed at the article.

The Neustadt Socialist Society Leidesfreiheit has asked for a permit to hold a ball, and the authorities have given their assent on condition that no ladies shall be present, the society being a political one. It is not likely that the ball will take place under the conditions.

The judgment of the Supreme Court at Leipsic in the case of Herr Zieme is regarded as a defeat of the Socialist propaganda, and is especially so looked upon within the army. The case has been pending for a long time. Zieme, upon the eve of the calling in of the recruits drafted in 1894, delivered a harangue to the young workingmen of Berlin in which he said: "You are about to be deprived of your freedom and enter into slavery. I exhort you to still do your duty as Socialists."

He was at once arrested, and the court in Berlin before which he was tried for his intemperate remarks finally acquitted him of the charge of inciting the military to disobey orders on the ground that he had not addressed himself to recruits who had been sworn in. The question was then carried to the Supreme Court, at Leipsic, before which the Imperial Prosecutor pleaded that Zieme belonged to the reserves, and therefore fell under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, and also maintained that the Military Code applied to Socialist meetings where probable recruits were assembled.

The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Berlin court, and the decision fixes the law enlarging the power of repression with which the authorities are clothed. The matter will now be the subject of interpellations in the Reichstag.

THE AMERICAN GIRLS' CLUB.

It Holds a "Bazaar" to Raise Funds for Itself and a Church.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—A "bazaar" was held here by the American Girls' Club of Berlin, in the Kurfurtenstrasse, last week, for the benefit of the club and the American Church. It was a conspicuous pecuniary and social success.

Mrs. Dickie, wife of the pastor of the American Church, gave an "at home" to the American colony on Thursday.

Mrs. Cleves Symms has resumed her receptions at her residence in Baireuthstrasse.

United States Vice Consul Zimmerman gave a dinner to Secretaries Coleman and Jackson and Mrs. Jackson at the Palace Hotel yesterday.

Dr. Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic leader and Jew baiter, is making arrangements to sail for the United States in December for the purpose of delivering lectures in all of the large American cities. He goes to America upon the invitation of a committee of German-American citizens of Milwaukee.

Herman Donath, Purveyor to the Berlin Court, has absconded to the United States, leaving an aggregate indebtedness of 500,000 marks.

THE REICHSTAG PRESIDENCY.

Sentiment Strong in Favor of Selecting a Strong Man for the Place.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The election of a new President of the Reichstag, to succeed Baron von Buol-Berenberg, is already being discussed, and the members of that body are agreed generally that it is desirable to raise the prestige of the President of the Reichstag by selecting for the place some Parliamentary notable like Dr. von Bennigsen, though it is doubtful whether he would consent to leave the high and lucrative functions of President of the Province of Hanover for the troublesome and merely honorary post of President of the Reichstag.

The Centrists are in expectation of electing a member of their party to the Presidency, leaving the Vice Presidents to the Conservatives and National Liberals.

The Centrist Party in the Reichstag presented an illuminated address to Dr. Ernst Lieber, member of the Reichstag for Wiesbaden, congratulating him upon the completion of his twenty-fifth year of service in the German Parliament.

THE RECENT CRASH OF FORTUNES.

Berlin and Frankfort Suffer Little—Suicide of a Vienna Man.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Boerses in Berlin and Frankfort have passed well through the recent crash of fortunes. There was no panic in Berlin, but prices in Vienna and Buda-Pesth fell to pieces.

While the scare was on, the German bankers, attracted by the recent high rates of interest offered in Vienna, where Boerse operators had been plunging recklessly, had a very anxious time until the panic was checked by the Credit Anstalt and other Austrian houses, which began buying all the good securities that were offered.

The settlement on the Vienna Boerse which began on Saturday wiped out some of the weaker Exchanges, including the concerns run on the American "bucket-shop" plan, among them the house of Freund, the leading "bucket-shop" speculator, who was found on the Prater Friday night with a bullet from a revolver in his brain. He had killed himself on the eve of the settlement.

Intrigue Against von Schellendorf.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Kreuz Zeitung asserts that the military entourage of the Emperor is intriguing actively against Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, the German Minister of War, who is pledged to carry out a scheme of military reforms, introducing a bill in the Reichstag for that purpose, or resign. The General is now charged with entertaining a desire to hinder military reforms, and the Emperor's military aides are determined that he shall keep his pledge. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that it has doubt that the intrigues would benefit Gens. von Hahnke, Wittich, or Plessen, or that they are concerned in the affair, which might also compromise Prince Hohenlohe.

The Delbrueck Prosecution Ended.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The prosecution of Prof. Hans Delbrueck, editor of the Preussiche Jahrbücher, for attacking Herr von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, and the "political police," is to be abandoned, public opinion against such action having been found too strong to be antagonized with safety to the Ministry. It is also reported that the prosecuting authorities have been instructed to confine their disciplinary measures to smaller game.

Canal Tolls Too High for Stettin.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Merchants' Guild of Stettin has presented a memorial to the Government to the effect that since the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal shipping at the port of Stettin has suffered greatly in consequence of the high tolls charged by the canal. The boiler of the German steamer Schwerin exploded while she was passing through the canal yesterday, killing a fireman.

Ex-Empress Frederick's Birthday.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The ex-Empress Frederick is going to spend her birthday, Nov. 2, with her daughter, Princess Frederick of Hesse, at Rumpenheim.

The Emperor has promised to be present at the inauguration of the National Monument on the Kyffhauser, which will take place soon.

Says He Invented the Pantelegraph.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Father Cerebotani, an Italian priest, who claims priority for the new pantelegraph, which presumably was invented by Elisha Gray, is announced to deliver a course of lectures here. His programme includes a series of practical illustrations of the workings of the invention.

BIRTHDAY OF A GREAT WOMAN

DR. GOTTHEIL TAKES A TEXT FROM THE STANTON CELEBRATION.

A Queen Among Women, He Says She Is, but He Does Not Believe in Forcing All Women to the Suffrage.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheil, in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday, began a series of sermons on "Womanhood," the first being suggested by the Stanton memorial. It was entitled "The Birthday of a Great Woman." Dr. Gottheil said:

"Last Tuesday evening a scene was presented on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House such as has nebefore been seen in the United States—a Queen on a throne, a living Queen, a real Queen.

"If you come to think of it, Mrs. Stanton is more of a Queen than most of those who are wearing diadems, for these occupy the place through no merit of their own, but by an accident of birth, while our American sovereign rose to her eminence by her own deserts. She is a monarch by the grace of God and the love of her fellow-men, or, I might say, fellow-women."

Dr. Gottheil then referred to the women who were great as rulers, but not as women. He spoke of the woman of Shanem as great indeed, who minded not the sneers and jibes of her neighbors, and when a reward was offered her, answered, simply: "I dwell among my own people." He said that John Bright had acknowledged the influence on his life of this great Hebrew woman of Shanem, and when he was offered a seat in the Government of England had always replied: "I dwell among my own people."

"In view of this," said the speaker, "will you tell me that woman is and must be without influence in the councils of her people unless permitted to cast a vote on election day; that she is not represented in the legislation unless she can actually sit and speak and vote in the assemblies and Parliaments?

"Not that I would oppose any measure conferring equal rights upon women with men. God save me from such a mistake! We were told last evening that the assembly represented one million women. Do you think that I would treat such a phalanx lightly? Indeed it has been a puzzle to me why a million women have still to wait for their victory. I can only find one solution. It is this—that to one million women who want the franchise there are five or six million who care nothing for it, and a great number who would positively decline the honor.

"The conclusion is justified that the million women whose delegates had gathered around their great leader do not represent the womanhood of America. And it will never do to thrust a privilege on a class the majority of whom do not desire it. I do not see, however, how we men can justly withhold the privilege of voting from the women who want it."

Dr. Gottheil said that the weakness of the position of the women came from the fact that they set down the opposition of men to the latter's stupidity or wickedness. This, he said, was wrong, as it could not be denied that in calling women into the field of politics the deepest foundation of the social structure would be placed in jeopardy.

"I am going to use a phrase which of late has been much ridiculed," he continued, "but I will use it nevertheless. Woman has her sphere, and politics does not lie within its inclosure. We all believe in woman's sphere; we cannot help it, for that is what makes them the builders of our homes. I have myself in former times feared that under that euphonious name we hid something of an exclusion and a restriction to which we were not entitled; something of a benevolent tyranny. But I have changed my mind, especially since my soul-searching grief has shown me more clearly how vast a portion of man's sphere depends upon it. What darkness falls upon him when the orb disappears that shed its light upon his own life."

Dr. Gottheil was referring to his wife, who died recently.

He continued, saying that if the woman and her husband were divided upon political questions her act would nullify his, and if she used her weapons—her tears—she might coax her husband to her side of the question.

"As to the rights of women that affect her personal welfare," he said, "open up all the avenues that she desires to enter. As to the man who would make her his slave, trample upon her, and then cast her away, brand that man and do not allow him to contaminate the atmosphere of your home; and as to her rights of voting—well, let the great arbiter of human affairs cast her vote, and, whichever way it falls, do your part bravely, wisely. In the meantime, be our captain in all your noble, redeeming work, and, although not many of you may live to eighty and be seated on a visible throne, you will enthrone yourselves in the sacred memories of the hearts of those nearest to you, and those also of coming generations."

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY IN YONKERS

Fourteen Speakers, Fourteen Meetings, and Fourteen Years of Work.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Fourteen meetings, addressed by fourteen speakers, marked the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city today. All the churches opened their doors and gave up their pulpits to speakers in the interest of the young men of the city.

A prayer meeting was held in the association rooms at 9 o'clock A. M. The speakers in the various churches were: Christ Church—Don O. Shelton, Secretary of the Eighty-sixth Street Association, New-York; First Methodist—Dr. Lucien C. Warner; Central Methodist—George A. Warburton; First Reformed—W. F. Cooper; Park Hill Reformed—State Secretary Frederick S. Goodman; First Presbyterian—The Rev. George L. Robinson; Westminster Presbyterian—D. A. Waterman; St. Andrew's Episcopal—The Rev. Walter Hughson; St. John's Episcopal—Edwin F. See; Dayspring Presbyterian—The Rev. George L. Robinson; Warburton Avenue Baptist—Evening, George A. Warburton.

Two platform meetings were held in the afternoon. One for men was held at 3 o'clock, in Music Hall, conducted by State Secretary F. S. Goodman, when an address was made by Will R. Moody, son of Evangelist D. L. Moody. The other meeting was held in the Westminster Church at the same hour, and was called "a woman's meeting in the interest of young men." It was conducted by the ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Addresses were delivered by D. A. Waterman and others.

PRIEST MURDERED AND ROBBED

The Rev. A. P. Van Antwerp Believed to Have Been Killed by Tramps.

DE SOTO, Mo., Nov. 17.—The body of a German Roman Catholic priest named A. P. Van Antwerp was found yesterday lying in a pool of blood beside the Iron Mountain Railroad tracks, at Bushberg, Mo.

A wound over one of the eyes showed how the man had met his death, and the fact that his pockets had been rifled indicated that it was a case of murder.

From papers found on the body, it is thought the priest came from Detroit. He was at one time an instructor in the St. Louis University. It is thought the murder was committed by tramps.

THE WORLD'S NOBODIES

Eloquent Sermon on Mediocrity by Dr. Dowling of Boston.

POSSIBLE GLORY OF OBSCURE LIVES

Anecdote of Von Dannecker, the Sculptor — Those Who Stamp Real Character — Not Miracle Workers.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the Rev. George T. Dowling, D. D., of Boston preached yesterday on John, x., 41: "John did no miracle."

"As a man grows in culture," Dr. Dowling said, "he grows in repose. This is probably because of an increasing consciousness of strength; for the strong men are the subdued men. What I mean is, that the men who stamped a real character upon that little New-England town where you were born; the men who left an inheritance of stability in your native village church, were not boisterous and self-assertive. They did neither strive nor cry; neither were their voices heard in the street. 'Their gentleness hath made them great.'

"The reason Wendell Phillips was always able, amid those stormy scenes of the anti-slavery agitation, to mob the mob was because before seeking to conquer them, he had already conquered Wendell Phillips. Thus he was the 'unagitated agitator.'

"Now, I suppose that in the life of our Lord there is no more striking characteristic than this of quiet, reserved power. We compare Him with the world's heroes—with Caesar, with Charlemagne, with Alexander, with Napoleon. Their great deeds seemed to be the result of great endeavor; and, as we see them, out of breath, touching at last the pinnacle of fame, we say: 'These are the men who struggled up from below.'

But His mighty works are always done with composure, as though they were commonplace things—the chance grain spilling out of a too full measure. And we stand in silent worship, thinking: 'What might He not do if He chose?' Of Him we say: 'This is He that cometh down from above.'

The preacher said that it was an old trick of the world to crucify this kind of power, and that the world's surface test of power were the startling effects, the theatrical blue lights, the miracles which are performed. Otherwise a man is only a commonplace person.

"To-day," Dr. Dowling continued, "I speak in behalf of the world's nobodies—the men and women who do not astonish any one, who, following the Master, just live their quiet lives and then fall asleep, leaving behind them somehow strength and sunlight, though men scarcely know how they did it and never appreciate them till after they are gone. I speak in behalf of them who, like John, do no miracle. 'The possible glory of obscure lives.' This shall be my theme this morning.

"Jesus himself made very little of miracles. He did not value a fame which should rest on them. Nowhere is the brilliant man singled out and placed as a pattern on account of his brilliancy. On the other hand, who were Christ's heroes? He takes a poor woman whom others have condemned, and He points to her because of a little deed of faithfulness, and says: 'Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, there shall also that which this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her.'

"And thus He was rejected, as you may be. Who is He? A nobody'—only a carpenter's son, after all. His very brethren believe not on Him. And He claims to be a prophet. 'We will drive Him out of the city.'

"The old story. We never see that which is great where God would have us look for it, in that which is familiar and commonplace; that which is just around us, in our street, or in our home, or in our little lives. Even the heavens look grander when we go to Europe to see them, and we never cease talking about Italian skies and the moon of Venice. We seldom think that the old mother, with her hands all wrinkled, is as great as the Queen of England; but she is. We seldom think that the old farmer, with bronzed face and horny arms, who has brought up a whole family for God is as great as Bismarck; but he is.

"For Jesus teaches us that, laying aside all other tests, tearing them off as we would the husk from the corn, when we reach the very kernel of the truth life's success must consist not in miracles, not in any 'Lo here or lo there,' but in faithfulness.

"Von Dannecker, the famous German sculptor, worked for two years on the marble statue of Jesus Christ. Then he thought it was finished; but, calling his little girl into his studio, he asked her, 'Who is that?' and she replied, 'A great man.' And the artist turned away disheartened. He had failed; for the real Christ would surely be recognized by the pure spirit of a little child.

"And so he worked again, month after month, until almost two years more had passed, and then he called her in the second time and asked, 'Who is that?' For a moment she gazed in silence, and then she said in low and gentle tones: 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'

"Then he was satisfied. His presentation of the divine Lord was complete, since it could be recognized by the untutored instinct of a little child. He felt then and ever after that for that work he had been inspired; that in his solitary vigils he had seen the Christ, and had but transferred to marble the image revealed to his own heart. When, in after years, Napoleon requested him to make a statue of Venus for the gallery of the Louvre, he answered: 'No; a man who has seen Christ would commit sacrilege if he should employ his art in the carving of a pagan goddess. My art is henceforth a consecrated thing.'

"My friends," said Dr. Dowling, in conclusion, "we can find no grander work than the reproduction in this world of Jesus Christ; and we can find that every one of us. Here, then, is our message which may go with us during the coming week: 'The possible glory of obscure lives.' John did no miracle; but 'among them that are born of woman there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist,' for fidelity is success!"

ST. JOHN GOSPEL OF THE GOSPEL.

Dr. Parkhurst Eloquently Lauds "the Divine."

At the ninth anniversary exercises of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church Mission, held at the Church House yesterday, there were delightful singing by the children of the Sunday school and interesting addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was the first speaker. He congratulated the mission congregation upon the fact that the pages of the Gospel according to St. John, in the big Bible, were so badly worn as to give evidence of being very frequently consulted.

St. John, he said, was the Gospel of the Gospel. It indicated to men more fully than any other Gospel the very heart of our Father in heaven. In it the Saviour revealed the very inmost sentiments and affections of His heart.

The Church House Mission, Dr. Parkhurst said, had no sham about it. Its work was to build up stanch Christian character, to elevate men and women to the stature of Jesus Christ—not simply to entertain them. A man might have a knowledge of perfect truth and yet be a perfect devil. The mission sought to properly fill the minds of men with perfect truth.

Here the doctor paid a high compliment to the good work done by George Graff and Miss Ellen L. Haines, Superintendents of the mission, and also to that of the other workers.

"You don't shout very much," he said; "thank the Lord for that! We have no right to boast, excepting as we exult in the Lord. St. Paul says something about that. All our efforts and our success are due to the mercy and grace of God, and we should be inspired to renewed energy and renewed devotion."

The Rev. Edward Judson of the Washington Square Memorial Church next spoke.

"The words 'Abide with me' are the best characteristics of a Christian," he said. They stand for stability. Too many Christians are parasites. They are ready to take anything God gives them, but shirk responsibility and work. The best people in the Church are those who do not know it—not the seekers after notoriety. The best Christians do not hanker after newspaper notoriety. The humble, unassuming Christian is the best."

The Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, pastor of the Adams Memorial Church, outlined the work of the mission and urged continuous effort in its field.

The anniversary celebration was continued in the evening. There were addresses by Henry N. Tifft and Mrs. Clark of Chicago, and by several members of the mission.

The mission was established nine years ago under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ballou. They were succeeded by George Graff, a convert of the mission, and Miss Haines, the present Superintendents.

"BLACK DROPS IN THE BLOOD."

Sermon on Temperance by the Rev. C. W. Bridgman.

The Rev. C. W. Bridgman, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, preached on temperance yesterday morning. His text was Hebrews, xii., 1, "The sin which doth so easily beset us."

"God," Dr. Bridgman said, "gives us constitution and temperament, which are the things which determine the course of our conduct. Multitudes are born with the black drop in their blood, and they are nursed in an atmosphere of temptation.

"A great majority of men have a propensity for some particular kind of sin. God knows every man's weakness, and He knows how men suffer from their vices. He knows how the madness grows in the blood and how susceptible we are to temptation, and, though the wrongs of heredity beset us, God's far-reaching purpose shall make us strong.

"The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, and the iniquities and excesses of one generation visit the next. Whence shall we draw courage and strength to withstand them? From the Father, who knows all our ills. In all circumstances and conditions there is the Father working out the example of infinite love.

"The broad highway to perdition is to say, 'I'm too weak; I am too weak! I can't stop sinning!' God have pity on that man! Of what use is light if we keep our eyes shut? Of what use are schools if we keep their doors closed?

"The practical question is, What is your will in the matter? Is it to allow this proclivity, this temptation, this besetting sin, or to struggle against it? That special vice which has mastered you will work as a cancer works. It will corrupt any man who allows himself to be ruled by his evil propensities.

"What gain is there worth having that is not deserving of self-denial? There are no men so self-denying as those who seek wealth. They show a determination which, if used in higher things, would rank them as heroes.

"This resistance to the sin that so easily besets us is the condition to the best life, the means of developing the highest manhood. It is this that drives men to prayer and to seek the real blessedness of God's bounty."

Millions, Dr. Bridgman said in conclusion, would be saved but for the one vice; the drunkard, his drink; the miser, his gold; the impure, his lust. On that one vice depends salvation. When sin is repented of and forsworn it is forgiven. God helps in the struggle. When the sinner triumphs over it he is forgiven.

THE GOD OF ISAAC.

Dr. Heber Newton at All Souls' Church.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, in All Souls' Church, yesterday delivered the second of his series of three sermons on "Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob," the title being, "The God of Isaac."

"What a contrast," he said, "the story of Isaac presents to that of Abraham! It is a brief tale, with few records. The happy woman has no history, and, we might add, the happy man. This was the happiness of Isaac. His epitaph might have been written, 'Born—Died.' What little is told of him is of the most commonplace character.

"He is no genius—only the son of a genius—a very different thing in many cases. A good and loyal husband, a fond father, and a just master; but that is all. As was said of a certain character, 'Everything in him is commonplace; nothing is superlative except that he is superlatively commonplace.'

"What would life be, however, if there was no place for the Isaac type? What would religion be if it did not teach us to adore a God of Isaac? Abraham, and such as he, were essential to the world's progress. But Isaac and his spiritual tribe are just as needful. Ah, my brother, it is a matter of great consolation to me that there is a God of Isaac.

"To see a man of such commonplace personality, a character of such homely virtues, in the trio of immortals; to find a life of so much plain, prosaic occupation made sacred, this is indeed a revelation of comfort.

"Be such a son, brother, husband, father, master, that men may take comfort and cheer from you, and learn to believe in the God of Isaac—the gracious and just Being who is shadowed over every true and honorable and kindly life of man."

THE CITIZEN OF PHILIPPI.

Sermon by Dr. Babcock at the Church of Incarnation.

The Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, in the Church of the Incarnation, took for his text yesterday Philippians, iii., 20: "For our conversation is in heaven."

"There are," he said, "several remarks which I desire to make about this text, and the first is that it seems to be a strange statement. The people living on the earth at Philippi or elsewhere, people who are daily engaged in talking about and who are in the midst of the affairs of the world, to be told that their conversation is in heaven is certainly, at first hearing, a strange thing, requiring some most mystical interpretation to reconcile it with facts.

"But the strangeness is accounted for and then disappears when we consider that the word 'conversation' does not mean now what it did when our version of the Bible was made, and that, moreover, the word 'conversation' does not, and never did, fully represent the original meaning of the text.

"'Conversation' used to mean one's experience and whole behavior or conduct in life. A man's 'conversation' was what he did as well as what he said. It included his intercourse of every sort with his neighbor, in Church or State.

"In Philippi citizenship and its privileges were highly prized by all. Respect and admiration, as well as the most perfect safety, awaited the citizen wherever he went. He considered himself equal to, if not the superior of, the Kings and Princes who, for the sake of their thrones, paid tribute to his imperial nation. He, being poor or lazy, could eat bread, enjoy baths, and the theatre at the public expense."

Dr. Babcock added an interesting story of the manners and customs of the day, and gave descriptions not only of Philippi, but of the surroundinrg country.

TRAMP VANQUISHED BY A WOMAN

Mrs. Bonda, Armed with a Revolver, Forces a Thief to Drop a Purse.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Harry Bonda of 107 West Street is looked upon by her neighbors to-day as a heroine. Mrs. Bonda, according to her own story, yesterday drove a tramp from her house at the point of a pistol, after he had attempted to steal her pocketbook, which he took from a shelf.

She was preparing a meal for him, when he grabbed her pocketbook. She ran between him and the door and commanded him to drop the pocketbook. He refused, and a struggle ensued, which brought the couple close to the bedroom door, into the room Mrs. Bonda says she darted, and, seizing her husband's revolver, which lay upon a dresser, forced the tramp to drop the pocketbook and flee. She then sank into a chair, and had trouble to ward off a faint. She is sure she would have fainted had the pistol gone off.

Did Alfred E. Mudge Tell All?

The resignation of Alfred E. Mudge as first assistant to the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn caused considerable comment in political circles yesterday, and politicians believed there was more in the resignation than Mr. Mudge cared to explain.

The reason he gives for resigning is that his private business has been seriously interfered with. Mr. Mudge served in the Corporation Counsel's office under John A. Taylor during the two administrations of Mayor Seth Low, and he was again appointed an assistant in the same office in February, 1894.

DEFECTS IN TWO VESSELS

What W. H. Stayton Says of the Texas and the Maine.

MR. WHITNEY NOT RESPONSIBLE

History of Building the Warships and Complications in the Navy Which Mr. Stayton Declares Brought Bad Results.

William H. Stayton of 45 Cedar Street, who resigned from the United States Navy in 1891 to take up the practice of law in this city, gave an interesting interview yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES relating to the history of the battleships Texas and Maine.

Mr. Stayton was a close observer of all the circumstances attending the construction of the two big vessels that have cost the Government over $5,000,000, and that, to quote Mr. Stayton, are "substantially failures."

"The Texas," said Mr. Stayton, "is not up to the speed requirements of a battleship of her class. Any ship that she could master would soon show her a clear pair of heels and the large ships that she might equal in point of speed would whip her out of her boots. She has not yet had an official trial, but all her preliminary trials have demonstrated that she could not make anything like her required speed. As for her armor, it is no protection at all to speak of. The armor belt that was to protect her vital parts is almost under water so deep that a shot couldn't possibly hit it. For all practical purposes of protection the ship might as well have a lead belt under her keel as the armor belt she carries. She has been overloaded, and the armor belt has been sunk under water.

"As to the Maine, she too lies too deep, so that her armor belt, like that of the Texas, is partly under water instead of acting as a protection for her vital parts. Her speed has been ruined by the fact that she does not lie true in the water. She floats eighteen inches deeper forward than she does aft. Any one can see how this must affect her speed disadvantageously, as it throws all the water in her blunt lines. Two things result from this: Her speed is hampered by the added weight and the usefulness of her guns is reduced as the freeboard is lowered.

"To a large extent the defects in the Maine are due to the old and ceaseless jealousies of the naval officers, the old jealousies between line and staff.

"As for the Texas, the cause of the trouble with her is to be sought in an even more serious state of affairs. The facts show that under the last Administration no pains were taken in the building of the Texas, and the Maine, too, for that matter, to help Mr. Whitney, Gen. Tracy's predecessor. I have always been a Republican, but I know from my own observations that Mr. Whitney was not liberally treated, and that there was a willingness to throw an unfavorable light on his administration.

"This was strongly brought out in the case of the Texas, when the Richmond Locomotive Works, which had the contracts for the engines for this ship, reported various defects—for instance, that the air pumps as designed would be insufficient. They suggested that they might be allowed to use air pumps of a different design. The Secretary refused to give the necessary permission. He said in effect that he was not going to meddle with the plans for the ship. He would take no responsibility whatever or relieve his predecessor, Mr. Whitney, of any. Nothing should be changed, so that if any fault was found with the ship it would be placed on Mr. Whitney's shoulders. So the contractors put in the air pumps as designed, and the result of the tests so far fully justifies the stand taken. The test of a normal back pressure of only two pounds, there is a back pressure of from six to ten pounds. The air pumps, instead of producing a practical vacuum, leave an air pressure very little less than normal, against which the piston has to contend."

"And what is the result of this?" asked the reporter.

"To reduce the speed of the ship from a knot to a knot and a half an hour. One Chief Engineer has already been detached because he could not reduce this pressure, but his successor has been able to do no better, so that we have the spectacle of a material reduction in the ship's speed simply because one Secretary of the Navy did not want to "relieve" his predecessor of responsibility. Lately it has been said that the failure of the air pumps was due to the stopping up of the strainers, and that on the next trial the vacuum will be better maintained. This may be, but the pumps did not work well even before the strainers were obstructed. The belt-pump matter is, however, only a sample of the action taken by the department in refusing to try to make the ship efficient by modifying the original plans. The result is the armor of a battleship on the frame and hull of a cruiser, and a light cruiser at that; a vessel that in dry dock can't bear her own weight, whose frames and floors sunk under the weight of a submerged and useless armor belt; a vessel with hydraulic gun-operating machinery wholly unprotected and exposed to an enemy's fire, but which so far has proved incapable of working the guns, and so inefficient that no well-informed enemy would waste a shot in destroying it.

"In much the same way things were allowed to go on the Maine, where the plans, being conglomerate, there was room for confusion and artful manipulation.

"Mr. Whitney in reality had nothing to do with the building of the ships. The appropriations were made under his administration, and the plans were adopted, but the work of construction was carried out principally under Gen. Tracy. When the appropriation of $5,000,000 was made in 1885 for the construction of two battleships of about 6,000 tons burden each the Navy Department found itself confronted with a new problem. No armored battleships had ever before been constructed by this country, and there were no lines or precedents on which to proceed. Mr. Whitney himself having no technical knowledge ordered a board of naval officers, with Admiral Walker at the head, to report on the best plan for building the ships. This board could not agree on the bureau that ought to have the building of the ships. It was held by the representatives of the other branches that the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which ordinarily should have undertaken the work, was not up to the construction of a modern vessel or much of anything else. The Bureau of Steam Engineering's claims were rejected on the ground that the bureau was not up in hulls, and the Bureau of Ordnance was told by the others that it didn't know anything at all about shipbuilding. Finally a compromise was reached, by which a composite plan was adopted. Under this plan the Bureau of Ordnance was to look after the guns and turrets, the Bureau of Construction after the hulls, and the Bureau of Engineering after the engines. The Maine was built under this arrangement, and it was because of it that all sorts of complications were permitted in construction, so that different parts were duplicated and the ship was overloaded, sinking her below the lines originally intended.

"All the bureaus showed a disposition to grab everything they could. For instance, both the Construction and Engineering Bureaus claimed the right to build the steering gear, the former insisting that it was a necessary part of the hull, and the latter that it was part of the machinery, as steam was used. The turrets were claimed by the Bureaus of Construction, Ordnance, and Engineering. The first claimed that they belonged to the hull as a matter of course. Engineering insisted that they were part of the machinery, as they were movable, and Ordnance claimed the turrets as its own, because they were part of the defensive armament. Probably the queerest contest arose over the electrical work, claimed not alone by the Bureaus of Engineering, Construction, and Ordnance, but by the Bureau of Equipment as well. The foundation for the Equipment Bureau's claim was unique. It said that as it had furnished the candles in olden times, when candles were used on war vessels, it should certainly furnish the new kind of light employed. And so it went all along the line, confusion resulting, and many parts being duplicated, as, for instance, the electric light system, of which there are to-day traces of four plants on the Maine."

"The Texas, as is well known, was built under a distinct set of plans, and these duplications and contests were, of course, avoided. The board of officers advised the Secretary to advertise for designs, and to pay a prize of $15,000 to the successful competitor. After examining all the designs submitted, the board selected the design submitted by Mr. Johns of Barrow, England. It awarded the prize of $15,000 to him, and also recommended that he be empowered to make the detailed drawings, for which an additional sum of $7,900 was paid to him. The ship designed by Johns is now the Texas. After her keel had been laid, the board of officers made calculations that should have been made before, and found that under the plans, if carried out, the armored belt of the vessel would be under water. The board wrote to Johns, who had his money by this time, and asked him to suggest a remedy. He did not take a very keen interest in the subject, but suggested that they might saw her in two in the middle, and put in twenty feet to lengthen her out. This was deemed inadvisable from the standpoint of scientific shipbuilding, and three boards of naval constructors were set to work at different times to get down her weight. They succeeded in bringing her displacement down from 6,680 to 6,315, where the Texas stands to-day, 315 tons greater than contemplated in her designs. The displacement of the Maine is 6,682 tons, also over 300 tons greater than intended, the result being to carry both vessels down too low in the water."

Out of all this, however, consolation is found in two facts:

First—The American design (that of the Maine) has proved much superior to the English design (that of the Texas.)

Second—The predictions of the Bureau of Construction and Repair as to the merits and defects of both the ships have been so accurately verified by experience that one may look forward with much complacency to such further designs as may come from that bureau.

TOOK LIVE COALS IN HER MOUTH

A Little Girl in Vineland Seriously Injured —May Lose Her Power of Speech if She Recovers.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 17.—The four-year-old daughter of John Harvey of Quince Street attempted to eat a handful of hot coals last night, and is believed to be dying from the effects. The child was alone in the parlor of the house at the time. The mother was busy in another portion of the house. In the parlor there was an open grate fire. For a long time the little one has manifested a fondness for playing with stoves and fire.

No one knows exactly what she did last night. The first thing the mother knew was when the little one screamed with pain. The mother rushed into the parlor, to find the child writhing on a rug close to the fireplace. Mrs. Harvey lifted the child from the floor, and in doing so noticed that the thumb and two first fingers of her right hand were badly burned. Thinking this was the exent of the injuries, the mother tried to assuage the pain of the little one. Although prompt remedies were applied, the child continued to suffer. Then, when she attempted to kiss the child, the mother saw for the first time that the little one's lips were burned. She forced the mouth open, and found the tongue and the roof of the mouth were seared.

A doctor was summoned at once, and relieved the child of the pain, as far as possible, but the girl is still suffering. It was found, upon examination, that the coals which she placed in her mouth had gone well down into her throat, and had burned her tongue, gums, and palate, and that the tonsils were injured. The doctors who attended the child to-day think she will lose the powers of speech and taste, even if she recovers.

TUBES MADE FROM SOLID METAL

Consul Mason's Official Report on the Important Erhardt Process.

Advance sheets of a recent Consular report by Consul General Mason, at Frankfort, give an interesting description of the Erhardt process of manufacturing tubular bodies out of solid metal, without casting, boring, or welding.

A cube of steel is heated cherry red, and dropped into a massive matrix of the outward form required. A mandrel is then thrust forward by immense hydraulic pressure. It enters the steel cube, and presses the metal outward to fit the depressions in the matrix. Owing to the force exerted, the metal yields like butter, and gives an exact impression of the hollows in the matrix.

The advantages of this treatment are the uniform strength and consistency given to every part of the article produced, with the utmost lightness compatible with sufficient strength to endure necessary strains.

Already the German Government has adopted this method of making the outer casing of shrapnel shells, to the exclusion of all methods formerly in use.

The process has also been applied to the manufacture of gun barrels, hollow flasks for containing liquefied carbonic and other acids, and parts of machinery where lightness and strength are desirable.

It may also be applied to the manufacture of hollow ware, and its usefulness is not confined to articles made of steel. Wrought iron, copper, and other malleable metals are susceptible of the same treatment, the only condition being that each metal should be worked at the temperature which insures its greatest amount of malleability and ductility. Seamless copper tubes of twenty feet in length have already been produced with commercial success by this process.

In the old method of boring the solid block it often happened that the strongest and densest part of the metal was turned into shavings. Under the Erhardt process this is impossible, as the compression gives the finished block an equal and uniform density, without seams or flaws.

CRUEL TO HER LITTLE LAME HUSBAND

Annie Vogt Will Worry Him No More for Three Months.

Frederick Vogt, small, lame, and fifty years old, who lives at 338 East Sixty-first Street, complained in the Yorkville Court yesterday against Annie, his wife, a strong, well-built woman of forty.

"She beats me, threatens my life, and says she could have married a better man than I if she had wanted to," said Vogt.

"Beats you, you say! and threatens your life! Will the neighbors bear out your statement?" queried Magistrate Cornell.

Policeman Thompson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who made the arrest, interposed. "Your Honor," he said, "the neighbors know how this man is treated, but they won't testify for fear of trouble. Now, I've been on that post for years, and know all about this couple. When the wife gets drunk, as she does often, she thinks nothing of taking her husband by the nape of the neck and pitching him down stairs. She will send him on an errand, and, if she thinks he doesn't move lively enough, she will rush down, drag him up stairs on a run, and beat him black and blue. Oh! she's a corker, she is."

"Well! well!" said the Magistrate, looking sympathetically at Vogt, "I'll give you a little relief, anyhow, and commit your wife for three months." And he did.

THOUGHT TO BE VOSBURG'S ACCOMPLICES

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion and Held for Identification.

Since the arrest of "Bill" Vosburg for swindling Farmer Anton Cimfel of Clarkson, Neb., out of $500 the police and the District Attorney's office have been anxious to find his accomplices. A week ago Saturday Policeman Sullivan of the Old Slip Station found a quantity of "green-goods" circulars, some addressed envelopes, and directions of possible victims in the cellar of 43 Whitehall Street, but they could not be connected with the owner or occupants of the premises.

Detectives McNaught and Farley, who are detailed at the District Attorney's office, Saturday night arrested two brothers—William and Henry Norton—who were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. William conducts a livery stable on Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, while Henry is known to have served fifteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary for swindling.

At the request of the detectives, Magistrate Kudlich remanded the men until this morning, to give Cimfel, who is in the House of Detention, an opportunity to identify them as the accomplices of Vosburg.

A YEAR OF GOOD WORK

Magnificent Record of the Men of the Life Saving Service.

SUPERINTENDENT'S AN

ITS NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATION AT BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Edifice Beautifully Decorated—Programme of Eleven Services—Roster of Its Fifty Ministers.

A two weeks' celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church was begun yesterday with eleven services, which began at 6 o'clock in the morning and ended at 7:30 in the evening.

The church was organized and built in 1805, and was occupied first on Nov. 19, 1805. The Rev. William Fletcher was the first pastor. The church was separated from the circuit system in 1817.

The interior of the church was beautifully decorated yesterday with flags and flowers. There were many at the first service.

The order of exercises for the day was as follows:

6 A. M.—Sunrise prayer meeting; the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, leader.

8:30 A. M.—Class meeting; Andrew B. Rogers, leader.

9:30 A. M.—Testimony meeting; C. L. Johnson, leader.

10:30 A. M.—Sermon; the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D.

1 P. M.—Prayer service; the Rev. Frank Allen, leader.

2 P. M.—Sunday school; R. W. Courtney, Superintendent.

3 P. M.—Junior Mission Band service; Mrs. E. Ougheltrie, leader.

4 P. M.—Memories of Bedford Street Church; Nicholas Onderdonk and William Gibson, leaders.

5 P. M.—Vesper service; the Rev. George Grinton.

6 P. M.—Reunion of veterans of Bedford Street Church; the Rev. Edward Sketchley, leader.

7:30 P. M.—Service by the pastor, the Rev. Clark Wright, D. D.

At the 10:30 o'clock service the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, preached from the text "He loved his country and has built us a synagogue." Dr. Iglehart's theme was love of God and loyalty to His Church and religion, and at the night service the Rev. Dr. Wright, the pastor of the church, reviewed its history.

These ministers have served Bedford Street Church:

1805, the Rev. William Fletcher.
1806, local preachers under the Rev. Freeborn Garretson.
1807, the Rev. William Pheobus.
1808, the Rev. Laban Clark.
1809, the Rev. Phineas Cook.
1810, the Rev. Joseph Crawford.
1811, the Rev. Nathan Bangs.
1812, the Rev. Phineas Cook.
1813, the Rev. Samuel Cochran.
1814, the Rev. Daniel Ostrander.
1815, the Rev. P. P. Sandford.
1816, the Rev. Martin Richardson.
1817, the Rev. Samuel Howe.
1819, the Rev. Billy Hibbard.
1820, the Rev. Elijah Hebard.
1821, the Rev. William Ross.
1823, the Rev. Phineas Rice.
1825, the Rev. I. Youngs.
1827, the Rev. Noah Levings.
1829, the Rev. S. D. Ferguson.
1831, the Rev. Cyrus Prindle.
1833, the Rev. John C. Green.
1835, the Rev. Luther Meade.
1837, the Rev. A. S. Francis.
1839, the Rev. Phineas Rice.
1841, the Rev. Benjamin Griffin.
1843, the Rev. Jabez Cheney.
1845, the Rev. John Seep.
1847, the Rev. O. V. Amerman.
1849, the Rev. Seymour Van Dusen.
1851, the Rev. Addi Lee.
1852, the Rev. D. D. Marks.
1854, the Rev. William C. Smith.
1856, the Rev. Jarvis Z. Nicholls.
1858, the Rev. John P. Newman.
1860, the Rev. John Polsal.
1861, the Rev. John P. Newman.
1862, the Rev. John B. Hagany.
1864, the Rev. John Lindsey.
1865, the Rev. S. D. Brown.
1868, the Rev. John E. Cookman.
1871, the Rev. William H. Ferris.
1874, the Rev. G. H. Gregory.
1877, the Rev. Elias Osbon.
1879, the Rev. George Van Alstyne.
1882, the Rev. McK. Darwood.
1885, the Rev. John E. Cookman.
1888, the Rev. James S. Chadwick.
1889, the Rev. John J. Reed.

The Rev. Dr. Clark Wright has served since 1891.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES IN BROOKLYN

Baptists Will Meet There To-day and Unitarians To-morrow.

The Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada will begin its eleventh annual meeting in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia will preach a sermon.

The real work of the conference will be taken up Wednesday morning, and will be continued during Thursday. During the session papers will be read by George W. Stone of Boston, the Rev. Arthur H. Grant of Newburg, the Rev. George Batchelor, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association; the Rev. John M. Scott of Ithaca, the Rev. W. M. Brundage of Albany, the Rev. Hobart Clark of Plainfield, the Rev. Charles E. St. John of Pittsburg, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gottheil of New-York, the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn, the Rev. Frank S. Wicks of Passaic, Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper of Brooklyn, Mrs. A. Wendell Jackson of New-York, the Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Troy, T. C. Williams, the Rev. S. R. Calthorpe, the Rev. James C. Hodgins, and the Rev. Edward Hall of Orange.

The Baptist Conference for Bible Study will meet in the Central Baptist Church, Bridge Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, to-day, and the session will be continued until Thursday. The theme will be "The Second Coming of Christ and Its Relations." The subject and its general divisions will be debated by the Rev. D. M. Stearns of Germantown, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Ellis of Brooklyn, the Rev. Robert Cameron of Boston, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, the Rev. Drs. R. B. Hull and A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, Prof. J. M. Slifer of Crozier Seminary, the Rev. G. M. Stone of Hartford, the Rev. J. A. Francis of New-York, the Rev. W. F. Chase of Philadelphia, Prof. Ernest F. Shroeter, Dr. H. S. Linsley of New-York, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscox of Mount Vernon, the Rev. I. M. Haldeman of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Mabie of Boston.

MR. PETERS ON AMERICA'S FUTURE

Immigration, Saloons, and Interference with Public Schools the Danger.

A well-attended meeting under the auspices of the American Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall.

The chief speaker was the Rev. Madison C. Peters, who took for his subject "America's Future—Breakers Ahead."

"America is the best country in the world, and those who don't like it can get right out," Mr. Peters said. "If I believe in Germany for Germans, Ireland for the Irish, &c., why not believe in America for Americans?"

The speaker admitted the great debt which this country owes to those immigrants who came here to improve it, but urged a restriction of immigration.

The "breakers ahead" Mr. Peters put under three classes, the first being the natural result of the influx of 2,000,000 immigrants a year. If he had his way, he said, he would suspend immigration until every American laborer had found something to do.

Another "breaker ahead" was the liquor question. Seventy-two brewers, not one of whom was native born, owned nearly every saloon in this city and owned also both political parties. In this connection he praised the work of the present Board of Police Commissioners and declared for an American Sabbath.

In conclusion the speaker said that the third "breaker ahead" was interference with our public school system. He advised the foreigners to "keep their hands off."

Three Caught in a Gambling Raid.

Eight policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station raided the Solon Club, 128 West Thirty-sixth Street, Saturday night, and arrested the alleged proprietor, John Carr, who said he lived on Morris Heights, and two men who were in the club.

On the top floor of the club were found a roulette wheel, a faro lay-out, three poker tables, 1,400 chips, and five dozen packs of cards.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Carr denied that he was the proprietor. Magistrate Mott discharged the two men who were with Carr, and held the latter in $500 for further examination.

Suicide of a Young German.

Charles Schaefer, a young German, committed suicide early yesterday morning at 287 Third Avenue, where he had taken a room Saturday night and registered from Chicago. Nothing was found to identify the man, except two letters, one addressed to the German Consul and the other to the Chief of Police. In the latter Schaefer gave as his reasons for the act that he had lost employment and money. As no address was given and there was nothing to show that he had relatives, the body will be buried in Potter's Field.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
86—De Neufville vs. New-York and Northern Railway Company. 28—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote. 16—Read, Holliday & Sons vs. Paul Schulze-Berge. 21—North British Rubber Company vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 22—Volkmann vs. Dehnhoff. 37—Hostetter Company v.. Becker. 30—Same vs. Bauer. 40—Same vs. Bower. 46—Phipps vs. National Conduit Manufacturing Company. 47—Goodenough vs. Cary.
Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 2—Draper vs. Collier.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
196—Long Island Construction Company vs. Float No. 6. 156—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug Transfer No. 9. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 170—La Trobe vs. ship Timandra. 197—Welsh vs. steamship Alvono. 176—Mylotte vs. De Pinillon. 202—Cripps vs. yacht Neatra. 204 and 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 208—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 29 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonie vs. Elevator Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamboat Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 108—United States vs. tug Howard Carroll. 160—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs ship Cairnehill. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 179—Payne vs. Raili.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Jellenek vs. Boehm. 2—Waterbury Lumber & Coal Company vs. Dutton. 3—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn vs. Hagemeyer. 4—General Electric Company vs. Alley.
Class II.—5—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Becker.
Class IV.—6—Ludwig vs. Zwickert. 7—Bruce vs. Brown
Class VI.—8—Koemer vs. Newman.
Class VII.—9—Lillard vs. Bell. 10—Roma vs. Frank.
Class VIII.—11—Bell vs. Manhattan Investment & Construction Company. 12—New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Rosenstein. 13—Wheeler vs. Berri. 14—Elkins vs. Silverman. 15—Ehrmann vs. Demmler. 16—Matter of Hoag. 17—Matter of Collins. 18—People, &c., vs. Coyle. 19—Zekind vs. Goodman. 20—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Burger. 21—Morrow vs. O'Connor. 22—Heidelbach vs. New-York Steam Company. 23—Jacobs vs. Jordan. 24—Oesterling vs. Bonner. 25—Murphy vs. Archer. 26—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 27—Lee vs. Neverub Company. 28—Hagenbuckle vs. Schulty. 29—Scheffelen vs. Phillip. 30—Duryea vs. Fuechael. 31—Seifried vs. Philip. 32—Kelly vs. Work. 33—Cashnoe Fibre Company vs. Putnam Paper Company. 34—Macauley vs. Halpin. 35—Black vs. O'Neill. 36—Buckingham vs. New-York Braided Cord Company. 37—Backer vs. Martin. 38—Patterson vs. Manhattan Laundry Company. 39—Matter of Chambers. 40—McKesson vs. Schulkind. 41—Scott vs. Dutton. 42—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 48—Carey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 44—Backer vs. Martin. 45—Kline vs. Union Railway Company. 46—Manning vs. Manning. 47—People vs. Langeman. 48—Greenwald vs. Singer. 49—People vs. Shroder. 50—W. T. Mesereau Company vs. Washburn. 51—Bundick vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 52—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 53—Sickles vs. Meade.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Demurrers.—312—Davis vs. Cornue. 311—Ruppert vs. McDonnell. 224—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 298—Patrick vs. Underwood. 302—Horton vs. Kroeger. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 309—Royal Society vs. Chronicle Company. 318—Harris vs. Blynn. 319—Ropes vs. Arbuthnot. 320—Evans vs. Ogsbury. 321—Wehner vs. Slabau. 322—Smith vs. Smith. 324—Cormack vs. McNeil. 326—Cole vs. Cragin. 331—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
Divorce.—3332—Duchatel vs. Duchatel. 3090—Canning vs. Canning. 3086—Smith vs. Smith. 3087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3088—Ruthburg vs. Ruthburg. 3295—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 3296—Mackay vs. Mackay. 3356—Hamovitz vs. Hamovitz. 3357—Lenk vs. Lenk. 3359—Many vs. Many. 3360—Koethen vs. Koethen. 3361—Hopkins vs. Hopkins. 3362—Kramer vs. Kramer. 3366—Forehand vs. Forehand.
Law and Fact.—2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2172—Pyrogravure Company vs. Staher. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 3228—Ely vs. Ross. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 93—Raucher vs. Elkins. 3216—Siefert vs. Schwab. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 999—Duche vs. Lindberg. 2388—Lyle vs. Little. 3306—Converse vs. Sickles. 2421—Boehm vs. Shea. 2214—Schlenzer vs. Rosendorf. 2364—Ghenett vs. Lowry. 476—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 3229—Brown vs. Meehan. 1079—Chapins vs. Sherry. 1611—Beth Hammedrash, &c., vs. Cong., &c., Poland. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 3217—Schreyer vs. Spencer.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 12 M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
6872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 2358—Ewing vs. Lascelles. 3606—Compton vs. the Chelsea. 3640—Warth vs. August. 3629—Miller vs. Edwards. 3410—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 6534—McCafferty vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 3590—Egbert Woolen Mills vs. Warner. 3583—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. same. 2334—Cumiskey vs. Stokes. 2110—Beinglass vs. Weir. 6832—Simis vs. McElroy. 6805—Moore vs. George S. Hart Company. 6972—Scanlan vs. Union Railway Company. 7118—Coghlan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 264½—The Mayor, &c., vs. Henecken.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 46—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 77—Folsom vs. Lewis. 78—Boyden vs. Baldwin. 82—Hart vs. McSwegan. 89—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 91—People, &c., vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 17—Plenty Horticultural Skylight Works vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 32—Beecher vs. Schubach. 35—Hoar vs. McNeice. 37—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 45—Jackson Architectural Iron Works vs. Hurlburt. 51—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 60—Decker vs. O'Brien. 64—Snyder vs. Seaman. 65—Morgan vs. Jones.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.
3—Brown vs. Longstaff. 4—Mathews vs. Van Orden. 10—Kirchner vs. Johnson. 14—Masterson vs. Hogenauer. 16—Sickles vs. McLean. 17—Sickles vs. Budleman.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 338—Tenoper vs. Viling. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1463—Casalegi vs. Houston, West Street, &c., Railroad. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1509—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 923—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg. 2124—Cohn vs. Weil. 1589—Rogers vs. Proctor.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned until Nov. 25.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
674—Calamari vs. Arinonino. 557—Pohlstein vs. Harris. 495—Cohen vs. Platt. 622—Gilbert vs. McKenna. 623—Same vs. same. 624—Same vs. same. 625—Same vs. same. 541—Levin vs. Levin. 556—Bennett vs. Bennett. 652—Schlicher vs. Schlicher. 671—Donohue vs. Crawford. 550—Gay vs. Seagrist.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1018—Levenson vs. Levy. 729—Wolff vs. Kinchewsky. 1151—Leary vs. Sterling. 931—Albert vs. Sanford. 1083—Granite State Provident Association vs. Russell. 926—Friend vs. Moore.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1246—Day vs. Day. 964—Martin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Wolf vs. Krooks. 595—Hastings vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 1478—Croft vs. Beach. 977—Hallam vs. Pollion. 150—Thomas vs. Woodruff. 1043—Maurer vs. Roland. 1072—Schoffel vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1227—Connors vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 934—Boland vs. Betts. 967—Dearborn vs. Heyer. 793—Tighman vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1097—Dowd vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1080—Foley vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 1089—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Loser.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1162.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Issue of Fact.—280—Estate of Catherine M. Kennedy.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.; Julia Gomperto, Charles Boettinghelmer, Alfred Fogarty, Anna M. Dehdebrock, Amelia Nolte, Mark Mannheimer, Julius Lipman. At 2 P. M.: Frank Boyesen, Rachel A. Hyatt, Jacob Ottenheimer, Benjamin Tuthill, Catharine A. Wohlfert.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S. —Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Case on. 1107—Contested will of Frances Louise Byrne.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2122—Myerson vs. Hartford Insurance Company. 88—Tobin vs. Bank for Savings. 441—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 335—Southmayd vs. Jackson. 209—Lubo vs. Klein. 543—Allen vs. Chase. 467—Kyser vs. Schuch. 291½—Groff vs. Friedline. 228—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 553—Kern vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 344—Pawa vs. Duane. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 352—Verduse vs. Aitken. 457—Fleischman vs. Zimmermann. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 160—Tannenbaum vs. Breidmann. 2889—Lesser vs. Tannsen. 2890—Baron vs. same. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 2611—Reich vs. Frank. 358—Warren vs. Dennett. 2615¼—Potter vs. Langer. 334—Ganz vs. Smith. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 180¼—Gruber vs. Collins. 257—Pelligrini vs. Petrl. 2774—Moriarty vs. Harrison. 528—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 816—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
268—Collins vs. Kent. 565—Fenkelstein vs. Barrett. 326—Grozan vs. Leykauf. 328—Rosenzweig vs. Kaiser. 200—Gustavitston vs. Dienst. 408—Weil vs. Kiages. 412—Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company vs. Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company. 485—H. Clausen Brewing Company vs. Hogan. 385—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 484—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Whiteford. 52—Cohen vs. Black. 53—Same vs. same. 435—Bowne vs. Saulfield. 197—White vs. Stanton. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 2777—Almy vs. Tamsen. 2779—Ross vs. same. 848—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 349—Same vs. same. 424—Abrenroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 430—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 401—Pearsall vs. Bonell. 500—Jansen vs. Rothkranz. 503—Phillips vs. Forty-second Street, Grand Street Ferry, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 504—Sickels vs. H. P. Benswinger Company. 509—Ract vs. Congregation Kol Israel, etc. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 510—Scully vs. Regan. 245—O'Leary vs. O'Neill.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 35 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2733—Samek vs. Samek. 2713—Mylius vs. Zimmermann. 1640—Smith vs. Smith. 2722—Hummel vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 2249—Clark vs. Consolidated Stock and Produce Company. 2250—Same vs. same. 2251—C. H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. same. 2708—Newcombe vs. Eagleton. 2040—Whitman vs. Livingston. 2791—Scott vs. Potts. 2818—Pucci vs. Spinelli. 2855—Loew vs. Morgan. 2817—American Exchange National Bank vs. Tyngberg. 2641—Hahn vs. Greenwald. 2311—D. P. Ducas Company vs. Neuhoff. 1976—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company vs. Maybaunn. 1977—Same vs. same. 1979—Same vs. same. 1979—Same vs. same. 2745—Bauman vs. Stokday. 2766—National Eagle Bank of Boston vs. Simmons. 2536—Raymond vs. Canary. 2601—Donnefy vs. McCann. 2397—Hirsch vs. Weil. 2396—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 572.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 19.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.
1—Paul Dower and Patrick Gallahe. 2—William H. Dietz. 3—August Krumsick. 4—Rylance Wells. 5—Peter Bacigalupo and Rossa Lorens. 7—Max Newman. 8—George W. Zahn. 9—John Parero.
Pleadings.—1—Bernard Metz. 2—Michael Trainor and John Driscoll. 3—Charles McKenna. 4—Joseph Stein. 5—Henry Lewis. 6—John Ross. 7—George Ahearn. 8—Mary Brisby. 9—Edward Muller. 10—Herman Schwemmer. 11—Samuel Simons. 12—Matthew Hoffman. 13—Michael Tobin. 14—Elizabeth Haretell. 15—Morris Bloom. 16—William Backman. 17—Thomas J. Carroll. 18—James Dunn. 19—Henry Damdsmeyer. 20—John Godfrey. 21—Henry Keirnan. 22—Christian Lucky. 23—Samuel McGee. 24—Emil Mesiner. 25—Rudolph Nall. 26—Patrick Walsh. 27—Barney L. Zeeman. 28—Edward Condon. 29—Patrick W. Diskin. 30—George Allen. 31—Gustave Herzog. 32—William Herzog. 33—Patrick Black. 34—Daniel Kinsella. 35—Terence McConnell. 36—Timothy McCarthy. 37—Patrick Moynhan. 38—Thomas Mansfield. 39—Michael O'Brien. 40—Basil Ward. 41—William Rafferty.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—David P. Saltsman. 2—James Little and Sandy Jones. 3—Thomas O'Connor. 4—John Lacage. 5—James White. 6—August Bern. 7—Edward Wigfall. 8—Thomas McKenna. 9—William Herbst. 10—Jean Chagring. 11—John Williams. 12—James Wilson. 13—Edward Hollahan. 14—Adolph Grauer. 15—Peter Shurgis. 16—Patrick McCormack. 15—Cornelius B. Parker. 18—James Murray. 19—John Smith. 20—William Sullivan. 21—Louis Schwartz. 22—John Klein. 23—George Hamilton. 24—Jacob Jacobowitz. 25—Frederick Kilter. 26—Henry Schmitt. 27—John W. Hall and William McCoy. 28—Joseph Hirsch. 29—James Hill. 30—William McNulty and William Meyers. 31—John Reilly. 32—John Scarbo.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.
1—Louis Gordon. 2—James Dillon. 3—Jacob Zuckerman. 4—William D. Huston, Jr. 5—Meyer Lustberg. 6—Louis Lachman. 7—Joseph Stevens. 8—Harris Bach. 9—Cornelius Hanley. 10—Peter Barth. 11—Richard Burke and John McKehzie. 12—John Clifford. 13—Joseph Conroy and Albert R. Wernsmann. 14—William Steinborn and John Lawrence. 15—Henry Young. 16—Giovanni Scorbi. 17—Michael Gallello.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Solomon Goldberg—Edward Jacobs.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Room 20. 2774—Butcher vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2248—Swan vs. Blunt. 1351—Brown vs. Barse. 1021—Prince vs. Brooklyn Eagle. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 1144—Foley vs. Ronalds. 2675—Clinkumbrocmer vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1196—Dunn vs. Ballantine. 261—Plunkett vs. Hopper. 947—Adcock vs. Long Island Railroad. 1678—Rapff vs. Gottschalk. 364—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 1340—Schulmann vs. Mullenacht. 400—Bertelle vs. Burgess. 1897—Tennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 142—Nutley vs. Pell. No other case will be called.
CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
378—Danaher et al. vs. Jeffery. 2869—Evans, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 107—Spiers vs. Morch. 537—Joyce vs. Niemitz. 565—Bruce vs. Pearce. 1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 2642—Medinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1882—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 1140—Kelly, administrator, vs. McDermott. 1255—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2700—Baldwin, infant, &c., vs. Harden and another. 605—Dight, infant, vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1361—Wasserman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 793—Glasheen, infant, vs. Lane. 416—Stemler vs. Mattsen. 1057—Harris vs. Sheerin. 1808—Gasser vs. Obert. 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. 2973—Dougherty, infant, &c., vs. Haviland.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.
330—Nordon vs. Bockman. 381—Kniep vs. Amend. 384—Moneypenny vs. Moneypenny. 340—Gunning vs. Gunning.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Cullen, J.—Room 12.
The People of the State of New-York against Kate Biechel, murder, first degree; Patrick Commins, grand larceny, second degree; Thomas S. Brooks, grand larceny, second degree; Florango Grille, assault, second degree.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Anna Maria Herbst, Ellen Roberts, Oscar Witterill, Johanna Byrne, Rebecca C. Horstman, John Mincke, Thomas S. Quinn, Edward J. Fairnie, Paul B. Meissner, and Maria L. Major.
Contested calendar at 10:30: No. 59, will of John R. Ely; No. 66, will of Charles Jordan.
SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Ordered that a new calendar of jury causes be made up for the trial term of the Supreme Court, appointed to be held the first Monday of January, 1896, and the call at that term will be from such new calendar; that no cause on the present calendars of the Supreme Court or the City Court of Brooklyn be placed on such new calendar, unless on or before the 24th day of December, 1895, there be filed with the County Clerk a notice containing the title of the cause, the names of the attorneys, the date of issue, its number on the present calendar, and the court in which said cause is pending. This order applies to all causes, whether specially set down for the January or other subsequent term or not, but does not apply to causes in which notes of issue shall be filed for the December term in either of said courts, which causes will be placed on the January calendar without further notice. By order of the Court,
HENRY C. SAFFEN, Clerk.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:51|Sun sets...4:40|Moon sets...5:57 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:28	9:10	2:17	2:54
Governors Island	8:52	9:30	2:48	3:27
Hell Gate	10:45	11:23	4:16	4:55

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6
Annandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Fuerst Bismarck	Gibraltar	Nov. 9
Greece	London	Oct. 31
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 9
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 13
Marsala	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 14
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 13
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 13
Taormina	Havre	Nov. 3
Venetia	Havre	Nov. 6

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Adirondack	Kingston	Nov. 14
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 15
Southwark	Antwerp	Nov. 9

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Athos	Navassa	Nov. 15
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 17
Croma	Dundee	Nov. 5
El Sud	New-Orleans	Nov. 15
Mississippi	London	Nov. 5
Oevenum	Lisbon	Nov. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 16

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Advance	Colon	Nov. 21
Ems	Bremen	Nov. 12
Humbert	Gibraltar	Nov. 6
Holbein	St. Lucia	Nov. 13
Weimar	Bremen	Nov. 9

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 8
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 9
New-Orleans	New-Orleans	Nov. 16
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Nov. 10
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 16
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Nov. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Barden Tower	Nov. 18	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	Nov. 19	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Schiedam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Roman Prince	Nov. 19	Pern'mb'co	2-4 Stone St.
El Rio	Nov. 19	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Havel	Nov. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pontiac	Nov. 19	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Bovic	Nov. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 20	S'th'mpton	8 Bowling Gr.
Kirkdale	Nov. 20	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Friesland	Nov. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Nov. 20	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Olympia	Nov. 20	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	Nov. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Allianca	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Yumuri	Nov. 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Russ'n Prince	Nov. 20	Mont'video	2-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Follows the Improved European Political Outlook.

NO ALARM OVER LARGE GOLD EXPORTS

Bank Returns, Railway Reports, and the Iron Trade Reflect Growing Prosperity—Speculative Features of the Week.

MONDAY—A. M.

Ten days ago all the Bourses of Europe were in a state of semi-panic over the threatening outlook of the political situation. Confidence, however, was restored by the pacific character of the address of Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London Saturday night a week ago. Since then prices have rallied, and in this market most stocks have made material gains. The success of the London fortnightly settlement also helped matters, although it is known that several large concerns had to receive assistance.

The long-talked-of shipments of gold have set in, $3,250,000 being exported during the week. The outgo, however, has not created alarm, principally because the reason of the movement is well understood. Other incidents of the week have been encouraging. The bank returns show that general business continues to improve, and the increase in railway earnings proves that the companies are partaking of the prosperity. The iron industry continues to be in excellent condition. For the week ending Nov. 1 the production was 217,306 tons, the largest in the history of the industry. At the same time the fact that the stock on hand has been drawn down proves that the production is not excessive.

The principal speculation has been in a few of the industrials, although there has been a fair amount of business done in the Grangers and in a few specialties. Louisville and Nashville recovered rather sharply, but failed to hold all its improvement. Manhattan, on its annual report, sold down to 100⅜, but its net loss for the week was only 1¼ points. Reading declined on the prospective assessment, and Erie was down on London selling. The great majority of issues, however, closed considerably higher than a week ago.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Nov. 17, '94.
Adams Express	150	150	..
*Am. Sp. Mfg., when iss.	13¼	13½	..
American Cotton Oil	21¾	19	28½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	72	66¾	76½
*Ann Arbor pf., when iss.	31	31	..
*American Sugar Ref.	102¼	98	87⅜
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	99	97¼	93
*American Tobacco	91¾	87	90
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	108¾
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	18¼	16¼	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	27¾	25½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	54	68¾
Canada Southern	55⅝	54	51½
Canadian Pacific	58	56⅜	61⅝
Cedar Falls & Minn.	7½	7½	5½
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19	18½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66⅜	63¼	74⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	47¾	47¾	..
Chicago & N. W.	106⅞	105½	100⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	86⅞	83¼	73⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	40¼	35
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅜	74	60½
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	120½
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	77¼	74	62⅜
Clev., L. & Wheel. pf.	61½	58	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5	4	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	34¼	31½	25¼
Col. & Hocking Coal	3¾	3⅜	..
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol.	21⅛	20	..
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	60	60	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	149¼	146	121½
Delaware & Hudson	130	128	124
Del., Lack. & West.	169½	167¾	158
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48½	45	35
Des Moines & Ft. D.	8	8	6
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅜	19⅛	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	60	..
General Electric	33	28¾	34¾
Great Northern pf.	120	120	101¾
Illinois Central	99½	97⅛	92
Illinois Steel Co.	79⅞	77¾	..
Iowa Central	10¼	10	..
Iowa Central pf.	35	31¼	25⅜
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	7½	..
*Keely Motor	6	4	..
Laclede Gas	24½	24	21¾
Laclede Gas pf.	83	83	81
Lake Erie & Western	24½	22½	16¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	76¼	74¼	73
Lake Shore	150	148¼	136½
Long Island	83½	83½	86
*Long I. Trac., all in. pd.	18⅛	17	5½
Louisville & Nashville	55½	52¼	54
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	9⅞	9¼	7
Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	27¼	26	20½
Manhattan Con	106¾	100½	109¾
*Metropolitan Traction	112	104⅜	..
Michigan Central	100	99	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23⅝	22¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	83	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	54¼	52	..
Minnesota Iron	71⅜	68	..
Missouri Pacific	32⅝	29½	24
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	15	14	14
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¼	30¼	22½
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	19
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	80¾	80¾	..
*National Lead Company	32¼	30⅝	41½
*National Lead Co. pf.	92	90	89
National Starch	5¼	5¼	..
New-Jersey Central	108½	105½	92¼
New-York Central	100½	99	99¾
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	49½	44	31¾
New-York & New-Haven	184½	184	..
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14¼	13⅛	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	74	67
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	29	30
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	11½	10⅜	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d in. pd.	22	22	..
N. Y., Susq. & W.	12	10½	14⅜
N. Y., Susq. & W. pf.	34½	32¼	43
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3	6⅞
Norfolk & Western pf.	12¼	11	22¼
North American	5⅜	5	4½
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅜	4½
Northern Pacific pf.	16¼	15½	17½
Ontario & Western	16⅜	15⅜	16¼
Oregon Improvement	5½	5½	13¼
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9	8½	..
Pacific Mail	32	27½	22¾
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	5¼	5¼	..
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅞	9⅞	16⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.	18½	17½	17¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	55	46¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	167½	164	158
Quicksilver	2½	2¼	..
Rio Grande Western	17	17	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	39½	39	..
St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6	5⅝
St. Louis S. W. pf.	14½	12¾	9⅞
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	88	..
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	40¼	35½
Silver bullion certs.	67⅞	67½	..
Southern Pacific	22¼	20⅝	19¼
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅜	11¼
Southern Railway pf.	37½	35	35¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36⅜	32¾	15
Texas Pacific	9¼	8⅝	9⅞
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	¾	¾	4½
Union Pacific	10⅝	9⅝	..
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	5⅝	4½	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7¾	7	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14¾	14	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	29½	29¼	..
United States Rubber	38¼	35	41¼
United States Rubber pf.	94½	93	95
*U. S. Leather	13⅝	11⅜	..
*U. S. Leather pf.	71⅜	67½	59¼
Wabash	8⅞	7½	6¾
Wabash pf.	21⅛	18⅝	14½
Wells-Fargo Express	95	95	..
West. Union Telegraph	91½	89⅜	87⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	13⅜	11⅝
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	42½	41	43½
Wisconsin Central	5⅜	4⅝	3⅞

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., the average being less than 2 per cent. Time money was in easier demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was closely scrutinized, and the best was in good demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £45,124 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.02, became 58.16. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 9,975,000f in gold and gained 425,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong, with rates at the gold shipping point. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼@40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55@60c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,099,332, and the exports for the same period, $73,087,343. The net exports, therefore, have been $47,988,011. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,377,544; in 1893, $11,207,107, and in 1892, $51,657,864.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,144,000. The banks now hold $20,404,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,989,700, an increase in specie of $1,348,600, an increase in legal tenders of $631,400, a decrease in deposits of $1,707,200, and a decrease in circulation of $190,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 16, '95.	Nov. 9, '95.	Nov. 17, '94.
Loans	$492,933,500	$495,923,200	$498,937,000
Specie	65,767,900	64,419,300	94,421,100
Legal tenders	86,193,300	86,824,700	117,189,800
Net deposits	526,228,600	527,935,800	594,547,400
Circulation	14,164,300	14,363,800	11,170,000

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 16, '95.	Nov. 9, '95.	Nov. 17, '94.
Specie	$65,767,900	$64,419,300	$94,421,100
Legal tenders	86,193,300	86,824,700	117,189,800
Total reserve	$151,961,200	$151,244,000	$211,610,900
Reserve required	131,557,150	131,983,950	148,636,850
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$20,404,050	$19,260,050	$62,974,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$20,404,050	1890	*$832,300
1894	62,974,050	1889	549,875
1893	65,470,475	1888	11,591,800
1892	4,566,925	1887	7,488,000
1891	9,452,150	1886	9,930,000

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r. 1⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, w. t. 1¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, cfs. 1⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj., 4s. 3
Central Pacific 6s, 1895. 1½
Central Pacific 6s, 1896. 1½
Consol. Gas of Chicago 1st. 2
Denver & Rio Grande 4s. 1½
Erie 2d con., cfs. 1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago cn. 2
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago gen. 2
Mexican International 1st. 1½
Midland of New-Jersey 1st. 1
Minn. & St. Louis 5s. 1
Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st. 1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d. 1½
Northern Pacific 2d. 1
Northern Pacific Terminal. 1½
Oregon Improvement con. 1
Oregon Short Line 6s. 1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. 1½
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. 1½
Phil. & Reading, 1st pf. inc. 1
Phil. & Reading, 3d pf. inc. 1
Reading gen. 4s, r. 1¼
Reading gen. 4s, t. r., unstamped. 1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st. 2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d. 1¾
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s. 2
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r. 2
Texas Pacific 1st. 1½
United States Cordage 1st, t. r. 2⅜
Wabash deb. B. 1

DECLINED.

Cal. & G'ville 1st. 1
Northern Pacific 3d. 1
Northwestern 25-year deb. 1
Oregon Improvement 1st. 1
Pittsburg & Western 1st. 2
St. Louis & S. F. con 4s. 2¼
St. Louis & S. F. 2d. Class A. 1
Union Pacific col. tr. notes. 1

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd. 1½
At., T. & S. Fé pf, when iss. 1
Baltimore & Ohio. 2
Canada Southern. 1
Canadian Pacific. 4⅜
Chicago & Northwest. 1¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. 3¾
C., C., C. & St. L. 1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. 2
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 2
Chi., Lou. & Wheel. pf. 2
Col. Coal & I. Dev. 1
Col. Fuel & I. 1⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol. 1
Consolidated Gas. 2⅞
Del., Lack. & West. 4¼
Den. & R. G. pf. 3½
Erie Tel. & Tel. 2
Gen. Electric. 1¼
Ill. Central. 2½
Ill. Steel. 2⅜
Iowa Central pf. 3
L. E. & Western. 2
Lake Shore. 2⅜
Louis. & Nash. 2¾
Met. Traction. 4⅞
Mich. Central. 2¼
Minn. Iron. 8
Missouri Pacific. 1⅞
National Lead pf. 1½
New-Jersey Central. 2¼
New-York & New-England, all in. pd. 6½
New-York, Sus. & West. 1¼
New-York, Sus. & West. pf. 1
Pacific Mail. 4¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 8
Pullman Car. 3
St. Paul & Omaha. 1½
Southern Pacific. 1¼
U. P., Den. & Gulf. 1
United States Cordage gtd, t. r. 1⅞
United States Leather. 1½
United States Leather pf. 2⅜
United States Rubber. 2
United States Rubber pf. 2¼
Wabash pf. 1¼
Western Union. 1¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf. 1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil. 1
American Tobacco pf. 1
Long Island. 1½
Long Island Tract., all in. pd. 2
Manhattan 4½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf, 2d in. pd. 1½
Oregon Improvement. 1
Philadelphia & Reading. 1¾

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market has been decidedly stronger, and prices have advanced in most cases. Reading securities being about the only ones showing any decided loss, the reason for the drop in the latter bonds being the publication of the outlines of the new plan, in which the junior securities are assessed heavily. Northern Pacific securities have been stronger, on the publication of the earnings for August and September, which showed that the road is now earning interest on all three of the senior mortgages, and something on the 5s. High-grade bonds are still in good demand, and not easily obtainable. Those that come on the market are absorbed at practically the highest prices of the year.

Traction and Gas securities have not been very active, though prices, as a rule, have been steady to strong, with the exception of the securities of the Buffalo Traction Company, which declined slightly, owing to reports that an opposition line is to be built in that city. The decline, however, is probably only temporary, as the present company is so intrenched and the earnings are so large that its position seems impregnable. East River Gas securities have been strong and quite active, as have been the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus Gas Company and the Western Gas Company of Milwaukee.

Municipal bonds have been extremely quiet, and the demand very light. The stock on hand held by dealers, however, is small, and there is little offering. Governments have been somewhat stronger, the quotations being about one-quarter of 1 per cent. higher than for the previous week. Some round amounts of bonds have come from abroad, but they were absorbed, and the market closed with a good demand apparent.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1895	£40,947,768	.....
Nov. 15, 1894	35,558,023	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 14, 1895	78,006,147	£49,234,310
Nov. 15, 1894	77,877,464	49,498,986

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 14, 1895	32,371,882	13,222,318
Nov. 15, 1894	36,435,750	12,145,250

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 14, 1895	22,687,000	12,890,000
Nov. 15, 1894	14,961,000	14,419,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 14, 1895	8,004,000	10,931,000
Nov. 15, 1894	8,004,000	9,825,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 14, 1895	4,267,000	6,743,000
Nov. 15, 1894	4,076,000	6,734,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 14, 1895	2,885,333	1,442,667
Nov. 15, 1894	3,333,333	1,666,667

Total last week.	£189,169,130	£94,463,295
Corresponding week in 1894	180,758,356	97,236,667
Week ending Nov. 7.	189,573,830	93,688,993
Corresponding week last year	177,878,813	96,563,621

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,949,904
Corresponding week 1894	7,597,991
Since Jan. 1, 1895	464,038,565
Corresponding period 1894	383,131,915

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,461,548
Corresponding week 1894	6,044,519
Since Jan. 1, 1895	295,092,021
Corresponding period 1894	313,750,802

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$181,755
Corresponding week 1894	19,202
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,760,734
Corresponding period 1894	16,922,272

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,370,502
Corresponding week 1894	485,608
Since Jan. 1, 1895	108,005,918
Corresponding period 1894	115,679,495

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16.	$652,497,983
Balances for week ending Nov. 16.	40,445,299
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9.	586,307,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9.	33,198,701
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2.	657,284,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2.	38,507,020
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26.	641,624,009
Balances for week ending Oct. 26.	40,172,434
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19.	632,772,996
Balances for week ending Oct. 19.	37,246,284
Clearings for week ending Oct. 12.	638,830,744
Balances for week ending Oct. 12.	39,302,611

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—The market for local securities displayed a broadening tendency this week. The Westinghouse group led in activity. Philadelphia Gas advanced to 16⅜, but met with rather free selling and lost a portion of the gain. The company is pushing its field work very vigorously, and the open weather has been favorable for the construction of its new pipe lines. The 25c advance in the oil market is also construed as a bullish factor on the Natural Gas stocks, since the operations of the various companies are liable to develop oil as well as gas territory, which is steadily becoming more valuable. The advance in oil during the past three weeks is equivalent to an increase of nearly $1,000,000 a month in the value of the Pennsylvania product, and nearly all the natural gas companies have more or less oil production, with the possibility of their striking it rich in the search of gas. Westinghouse Electric sold off on the announcement of the Supreme Court decision in the incandescent lamp patent case, but subsequently recovered. Standard Underground Cable stock sold at 101, the highest price in its history. Westinghouse Air Brake sold at 150. There have been no transactions in the latter since the decision of the United States Circuit Court against the company's claim that the Boyden Brake Company of Baltimore was infringing on its patents, but this litigation is not regarded as important. Traction stocks and bonds have been very quiet, with a rather weak undertone for the former and a strong market for the latter. There is a good demand for bank and trust company shares, these institutions having had an exceptionally prosperous year, as shown by some of the recent annual reports. General business has been much quieter this week, bank exchanges showing a material falling off in the daily average. Money steady at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Co.	16	16⅛
Wheeling Gas.	..	17½
Central Traction.	26½	26¾
Citizens' Traction.	..	57
Pleasant Valley.	20	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham.	15⅞	16⅛
Duquesne Traction.	33¾	34
Pitts., Allec. & Manchester.	..	39¾
West. Elec. 2d pf.	34¾	35
U. S. & Signal.	14⅞	15⅛

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Local securities were fairly active and irregular during the week. Sales were reported of Manhattan Oil of Lima at 25, Albany Insurance stock at 110½, Albany Railroad 5 per cent. bonds at 108½, and Troy Gas 6 per cent. debentures at 113. Among the changes in prices were gains for Steinway Railway, Celluloid, and Hudson River Telephone stocks, also for Albany Railway, and Consolidated and Troy Gas debenture bonds. Lower quotations were made for Albany Insurance, Albany County Bank, and Union County Railway 5s. Twenty shares of the Albany Publishing Company, $100 each, sold at auction for $3 per share. At the meeting of the Directors of the Albany Railway yesterday an official report was received fixing the inside damage resulting from the powerhouse accident at $10,000. This is considerably lower than previously estimated. Just what the outside damage will be is not known.

Robert C. Pruyn, President of the National Commercial Bank, has disposed of his interest in the Ulster and Delaware Railroad and resigned his positions of Vice President and Director of the company.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1980	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	128	130
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	130	135
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	65½	68½
Commercial Insurance Company	180	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	168	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	..
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
†New-York Air-Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	150	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	57	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	112½
Steinway Electric R. R. stock	48	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	..	106
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101½	104½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1948	102½	103½
Westcott Express Company	80	80
Westcott Express Company, pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 16.—The local stock market continues in much the same condition as was reported last week. Prices as a rule have changed but little, and the list in general shows the usual quietude that is to be expected at the end of the year. The local money market is exceedingly quiet, with rates for commercial paper quoted at 5@6 per cent., and call loans between banks at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	*43	44
Atlantic	33	35½
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	59½	..
Commercial	47	48½
Eagle	55¾	56¾
Fifth	45	48
First	111	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	139	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	53¼	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	43¾	46¼
Old	113	..
Providence	760	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24½	25
Roger Williams	68	70
Second	..	125
Third	..	84
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	*56	..
Weybosset	43	46

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	72
Slater	160	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	38
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	260	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	184	186
N. Y., N. H. & H., deb bonds.	135	..
Providence & Springfield	92	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston.	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	210½	215
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	82	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	116	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	100⅝	104
National & Prov. Wors. 6s.	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	89¾	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	88	90
Rhode Island Perkins H-S pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	..	50½
Merchants'	50½	..
Prov. Washington	48½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	83⅜	84½
Providence Gas	85½	..
Pawtucket Gas	..	82
Providence Telephone	93½	96½
R. I. Electric Protect.	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	*60	70

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The rate of discount during the past week, for both three months' and thirty-day bills, was 1½ per cent. Gold was plentiful. The Chinese agent attended at the Bank of England yesterday, and handed over to the Japanese representative a draft for £5,000,000, the indemnity agreed upon for the retrocession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The money remains in the bank. It is expected that half of it will be expended in Europe in the purchase of ships and war material. Silver was dull. The stock market has emerged from the settlement steadier than was expected, but brokers gave mutual assistance freely, or otherwise there would have been widespread disaster. Many brokers complain that their clients, particularly Parisians, have not paid them. The outlook is fairly cheerful. It is recognized that many assisted accounts must be liquidated, and consequently business will be conducted cautiously for some time. Consols have fallen 1⅛. American railroad securities, after a recovery, relapsed, on the condition of exchanges and gold shipments. The latter are regarded as indicative of a heavy drain later in the season, though many ascribe the decline to realizing on American securities during the crisis at the Stock Exchange.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred advanced 3½; Louisville and Nashville, 9; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Illinois Central, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary, and do preferred, each 1¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As, each 1½; Denver and Rio Grande common, 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western's, 1; Central Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Northern Pacific, each ½; Union Pacific, ¼. Norfolk and Western declined ¼.

A COMPLETE MARIONETTE THEATRE

Wonderful Invention of a Paris Sculptor Now in This Country.

A "théâtre mécanique" was among the most carefully guarded freight on the American Line steamship St. Louis, that arrived Saturday night. It is the property of M. Hewelt, a sculptor of Paris, who is its inventor, and it is said to be one of the greatest stage novelties ever shown in Europe. Its actors are marionettes, and in this it is not new, but in the elaborate working of them Hewelt, it is said, has surpassed anything of the kind ever seen. The theatre will be set up in Olympia this week.

It consists of a miniature stage and auditorium, with the orchestra reservation in the usual place. The curtain opening is about fifteen feet square. On the stage forty marionettes, each about four feet high, perform. In the orchestra sit twelve well-equipped marionette musicians, with an energetic, nervous marionette conductor.

Six proscenium boxes are fully occupied, and in the auditorium there is such a large audience that one must think of "standing room only" signs. The performance is a representation of a music hall show.

The marionette conductor takes his place, raps on his music stand, looks around for a second at his men, and then leads the opening overture. After this the curtain rises, and the stage performance begins. The work of the marionette artists is said to be exceedingly clever, and it invariably receives the approbation of the marionette audience. One of the most amusing numbers is the "Danse du Ventre."

The "Théâtre Mécanique" comes from the Olympia, Paris, where it has had a run of 200 nights.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—McKee Rankin and Corbett.—McKee Rankin will play the leading role in the new piece written for James J. Corbett, the prizefighter. The title of the piece is "A Naval Cadet." Corbett wants to be a light comedian, and the title role in the play is similar to Elliot Gray in "Rosedale." The piece will have its first production Nov. 25.

—"Yankee Doodle and Dixie."—The entertainment to be given in Chickering Hall to-morrow night by ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor and his brother Alfred of Tennessee, is not at all of the lecture kind. A Nashville writer said of it: "It is an American epic, and yet it possesses all the essential beauties of a pastoral. Thus it evades definition."

—Pirates Threaten Belasco.—The Herald Square Theatre management has issued a proclamation warning all persons against infringement of scenes, situations, or effects in "The Heart of Maryland." A small company, it is said, is rehearsing a pirated version.

—To Follow "King Arthur."—Henry Irving has made the following selection of plays for Thanksgiving week: Monday and Tuesday evenings,

HARVARD'S FRENCH PLAY

The Students Cast for "La Malade Imaginaire."

HASTY PUDDING CLUB'S JUBILEE

Election of Officers of the Class of '98—The November Number of the College Literary Journal.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—The November number of the college literary journal, The Monthly, is unusually meritorious. The leading article is entitled "Preparing for Journalism." The writer is Philip Littell, a graduate of Harvard, and for many years a successful journalist in the West. Mr. Littell does not hesitate to say that journalism is not hospitable and that it is not the realm of the pioneer or the originator, but he does insist that by certain forms of practice the undergraduate may fit himself better to cope with the difficulties which beset him in journalism. There follow a clever story on the Summer girl, by J. P. Cotton, entitled, "Social Subversion"; a country story, by Archer Robinson, entitled "The Village Philosopher"; a sketch known as "A Rebellious Ancestor," by H. A. Phillips, and two bits of verse by P. H. Savage and E. E. Southard.

The cast for the French play, "La Malade Imaginaire," an account of which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES two weeks ago, has been definitely decided upon as follows: Argan, H. Schurz, '97; Béline, F. G. Goodridge, '97; Angélique, E. G. Knoblauch, '96; Cléante, M. E. Stone, '97; Béralde, H. G. Gray, '97; M. Diafoirus, F. H. Kinnicutt, '97; Purgon, G. Hills, '97; Fleurant, G. Calkins, '97; Bonnefoi, G. P. Drury, '97; Toinette, W. H. Cram, '97; President of the Medical Faculty, A. Z. Reed, '97.

There will also be some elaborate ballets. Twenty-five men are now practicing for this part of the performance and are being drilled by V. Munroe, '96. They are as follows: D. F. Murphy, '97; C. L. Fleischmann, '97; P. S. Strauss, '97; A. B. Cunningham, '97; W. B. Winsor, Jr., '99; W. H. Herschel, '96; H. H. Hill, '97; G. K. Denning, '99; L. D. Shepard, '96; S. Holbrook, '96; G. B. Hanavan, '98; T. L. Hardenbrook, '98; R. E. Andrews, '99; L. W. Brooks, '99; W. J. Osborn, '99; C. E. Baldwin, '99; R. L. Scaife, '97; W. Reed, '98; J. C. Whitfield, '98; F. A. Burlingame, '97; H. C. Ring, '98; C. L. Smith, '97; W. D. Cotton, '97; H. A. Gale, '98; A. K. Moe, '97; C. F. Prescott, '97.

The play will be given in Cambridge, Dec. 10 and 14, and in Boston on Dec. 12.

Prof. J. R. Wheeler of Columbia delivered a lecture before the Classical Club on Thursday on "Some Athenian Sepulchral Monuments and Epitaphs."

Owing to the alterations made in the university library building, the classification and disposal of books has been greatly hindered during the past six months. But the gains in the various collections have been about as large as usual. The only large addition by gift is a set of books and pamphlets in the Slavic languages, given by Dr. C. Conrad, College of the Faculty—2,523 volumes in all. They are chiefly Russian, and have been distributed through the various departments in history and literature.

Another organization interested in politics has been formed in the college. It is known as the Harvard Good Government Club. Meetings are to be held every two weeks, at which there will be informal talks by men actively engaged in politics. The club claims to be absolutely nonpartisan.

The students of Harvard resident in Central New-York State met on Thursday and formed a club to promote the interests of Harvard throughout Central New-York. The following officers were elected: President—R. McN. Barker, '98, of Syracuse; Vice President—B. C. Mead, '96, of Auburn; Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Mann, '99, of Utica. The above officers, with L. W. Mott, '96, of Oswego, and W. T. Morgan, Jr., of Rome, constitute the Executive Committee.

The year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Hasty Pudding Club. It is probably the oldest college society in America. In honor of the occasion the club will have a grand jubilee and celebration in all its branches. The club will open on Friday in the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 22. From 2 o'clock until 6 Baldwin's band will play, and beer will be served at the clubhouse. The evening will be given up to a grand entertainment, to which alumni, graduate and undergraduate will contribute. John Tyler Wheelwright, '76, will read a poem. Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88, will give a complete history of the club. Then will come a play known as "Bombastes Furioso." This year's first play ever given by the Hasty Pudding Club. The cast will be made up of undergraduates. Finally will come a grist of old pudding specialties by various graduates. Free beer and music will again be served on Saturday morning. In the afternoon all hands will attend the Harvard-Pennsylvania game. In the evening, at the Hotel Vendome, will take place the final jubilee dinner, at which Joseph H. Choate, '52, will preside.

On Wednesday evening occurred the all-important election of class day officers for the class of '96. The excitement this year spent itself before the meeting. The three senior societies—the Hasty Pudding Club, the Pi Eta, and the Delta Upsilon—met in a caucus early in the week and agreed on a ticket. Therefore everything was arranged beforehand, and the ticket chosen by these societies as a "representative" was elected by acclamation, with the single exception of class orator. Three candidates presented themselves for this, and a ballot had to be taken, in which the ticket's candidate was defeated, a non-society man beating him.

The list of officers is as follows: Secretary—H. R. Storrs of Brookline, Mass.; First Marshal—D. C. Fairchild of Boston; Second Marshal—E. H. Fennessy of Boston; Third Marshal—D. R. Bullard, '96, of Dedham, Mass.; Orator—H. E. Addison of Chicago; Poet—J. P. Cotton, Jr., of Newport; Odist—H. J. Chase of Dedham, Mass.; Ivy Orator—R. M. Townsend of Boston; Chorister—F. B. Whittemore of Cambridge, Mass. Class Day Committee—E. W. Ames of Chelsea, Mass.; R. B. Williams of Boston, and M. G. Gonterman of Chicago; Class Committee—R. H. Hollowell of Medford, Mass.; J. W. Kingsbury of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; A. Borden of Fall River, Mass.; Photographic Committee—A. R. Sherin of Washington, D. C.; R. C. Thomas of Newton, Mass., and W. E. Putnam, Jr., of Brookline, Mass.

Of these Storrs, Fairchild, Fennessy, Bullard, Townsend, Whittemore, Williams, Hollowell, and Borden are Hasty Pudding men. The Pi Eta men are Chase, Ames, Kingsbury, Sherin, and Putnam. Thomas is the only Delta Upsilon, though Cotton and Addison, the two non-society men, were supported by that club, and Chase is a member of it as well as of the Pi Eta. Gonterman belongs to both Pudding and Pi Eta. Of the eighteen no less than eleven are athletes. On the whole, this is the least representative list ever elected for class day. The Pi Eta's influence was strong enough to elect several men who never have done anything for the class. Brewer brothers will not go on the ticket. The ring refused to elect both men on the ticket, and neither one would run alone.

YALE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Treasurer's Annual Statement—Work of the Corporation.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Treasurer of Yale University, W. W. Farnam, submitted to the Yale Corporation, during the past week, the annual statement of the financial condition of the university. The increase in the permanent funds has been $235,854.66. It includes, from the executors of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, one part payment of legacy, $28,500, and another of $14,250; from Mrs. Julia E. Cameron, for the infirmary endowment, $100; from the executors of the estate of the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, $97.50. For the library funds has been received, from M. C. D. Borden, $6,000; from Dr. Henry C. Eno, $952.50; from Prof. Henry W. Farnam, $10,000; from the Junior Promenade Committee of '96, $500; from Dr. William T. Lusk, $952.50.

The executors of the estate of Martin S. Eichelberger, paid in a legacy of $40,500. From the executors of the estate of Edward C. Billings, to found the Emily Sanford Professorship of English Literature, came $70,000; from the estate of Mrs. Emily W. Colton, to found the Henry W. Allis Memorial Fund, $16,000; from the estate of Mrs. Emily M. Fitch, to found the Emily M. Fitch Professorship Fund, $30,000. These are the largest of the items. The corporation regarded the financial report as very satisfactory, and it was approved.

At the Corporation meeting, Assistant Professor George D. Watrous was promoted to a full professorship in the Law School. A scholarship fund of $2,000 was received from W. L. Leonard, '41, of Albany, N. Y., for the benefit of a needy student in the academical department. An offer was accepted from Morris Steinert of this city for the establishment for three years of three scholarships in the department of music, yielding respectively $150, $100, and $100 per annum for proficiency in playing the violin, piano, and organ. A bequest to the university by the late Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of his very extensive and valuable herbarium, was also accepted. This is to be placed in a fire-proof room, now being constructed in Sheffield Hall. Arrangements were made for authorizing the casting and erection of the statue of the late Prof. Woolsey, by Prof. Weir, under the provision that any part of the expense not met by private subscription will be advanced from the college treasury.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin P. Parker, honorary degree, '75, of Hartford, was elected to fill the vacancy in the corporation caused by the death of the Rev. Edward A. Smith. He was born at Castine, Me., Jan. 13, 1836, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1856, and at Bangor Seminary in 1859. He married, Nov. 1, 1859, Lucy M. Harris, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D. He is the direct descendant of William Parker, an original householder of Hartford, and, through his grandmother, is directly descended from Henry Peck, one of the first settlers of this city. Dr. Parker went to Hartford in 1860, and on Jan. 11 of that year was installed as pastor of the Second Congregational Church, where he has since remained. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale in 1875, and published, in 1892, "A History of the Second Church in Hartford."

One of the favorite diversions of Yale students is to be taken away from them. The Faculty has decided to enforce strictly the rule which prohibits Yale men from acting as "supers" at the local theatres. The custom of "suping," though long frowned upon in a general way by the authorities, has been widespread among the students, as the rule against it was looked upon as a dead letter.

The property of the College Street Church, near the campus, was purchased by the university this week for $27,000. The university has for a long time wanted a suitable lecture and concert hall, and this will be altered to suit that purpose. The main hall will have a seating capacity of from 1,800 to 2,000 persons. Several recitation rooms will be added. This will be a valuable acquisition to the department of music, which has grown so much in the last year as to need larger quarters. The church society will continue to occupy the property until Dec. 1, but concerts will be held there by the university before that date. The church was built in 1848.

The Faculty has for some time been discussing the advisability of returning to the old custom of limiting the festivities of junior promenade week to two days, instead of three, as heretofore, and a definite decision to this effect was made at a Faculty meeting held this week. The principal reason for this change is that the promenade week has become of too absorbing interest to all members of the university, and interferes somewhat with the regular college work at that time. It is thought that this change will help rather than interfere with the success of the "Prom" which will take place on Tuesday evening Jan. 21.

PRINCETON COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

The System of Registration After Vacations—The Debate with Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton was held Thursday morning. Those present were Henry M. Alexander, James W. Alexander, and John A. Stewart of New-York City; the Rev. Dr. William Henry Green of Princeton; the Rev. Samuel B. Dod of Hoboken, N. J.; Charles E. Green, and Edward T. Green of Trenton; M. Taylor Pyne of New York City; the Rev. Dr. Elijah R. Craven of Philadelphia; the Rev. Frank B. Dodge of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; the Rev. David R. Frazer of Newark; Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus of Hartford, Conn.; William J. Magie of Elizabeth, N. J.; Col. John J. McCook of New-York City; the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton of Princeton, and President Patton.

A gift of $2,500, to be used for the purchase of books on moral philosophy, was announced as having been made by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New-York City. Dr. Hoskins, a graduate of the class of '91, was appointed instructor in German in the academic department, to succeed Prof. Howard, and Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge was appointed instructor in philosophy to assist Prof. Ormond. It was determined to place the new science of sociology on the regular schedule as a two-hour elective in the second term of the senior year, subject, however, to the approval of the Faculty.

The Faculty has renewed its adherence to the system of registration adopted a year ago, which requires that after vacations all students shall be required to register at the college within a certain time after the expiration of the vacation. At a recent meeting of that body it was decided that all students who attend the Princeton-Yale football game in New-York on Nov. 23 be required to register before 11 o'clock the same evening. This will require the students to leave New-York not later than by the special train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 9:30 P. M. The Thanksgiving recess will begin at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 27, and college will reopen on Monday morning, Nov. 20. All students are required to register before 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Faculty room of the college offices.

The inter-hall contests to choose representatives to compete for final appointments for the Yale-Princeton debate, to be held at Princeton on the night of Dec. 6, were held the past week. For the Whig Society, E. W. Hamilton of New-York City, R. B. Perry of New-York City, and R. F. Sterling of Blairsville, Penn., were chosen; for Clio, R. O. Kirkwood of Yonkers, N. Y., G. H. Waters of Peekskill, N. Y., and J. B. Cochran of Morristown, N. J. The inter-hall contests will be held in the old chapel on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at which three of the above men will be selected to compete against Yale. Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Green, '77, and L. C. Hull will have been chosen as judges for the inter-hall contest.

The Rev. H. W. Prestley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kankakee, Ill., has recently given to the college library a Bible printed in 1609. It is a large quarto copy of the Hebrew Bible, with Apocrapha and New Testament in Greek. The entire book is interlineated in Latin, and is bound in heavy calf in a good state of preservation. Peculiar value is given the book because the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, second President of Princeton, once owned it. It bears the following inscription on the fly leaf, in President Edwards's hand: "Jonathan Edwards's book, 1751."

The Sociological Institute of the Theological Seminary, which was initiated last year, has commenced work for the present year and regular meetings will be held twice each month. At the regular meeting, Monday evening, the subject for discussion was: "The Influence of the Ethical and Religious Forces on the Development of Society Metaphysically and Historically Considered." Mr. McCurdy, the first speaker, dwelt on the subject from the metaphysical standpoint, treating of Christianity from an a priori point of view. Mr. Huston spoke from an objective or historical point of view, showing the gradual development and permeation of Christian principles in society through the ages, first influencing the individual, then the family and finally the State. Mr. Jackson discussed the practical problem before the Church in the development of society, and Dr. Purves, representing the Faculty, made some general remarks.

The following musical organizations are practicing daily in preparation for the Christmas trip of the clubs. Following are the men now practicing on the various clubs, all of whom are likely to be taken on the long trip: Glee Club—Cadwalader, '98; Fordyce, '96; Parkhill, '98; Taylor, '97; Foster, '98; McNish, '97; Thomas, '98; Hayden, '99; Jones, '98; Churchman, '96; Churchman, '98; Killmer, '96; Andrus, '97; Erdman, '97; Harding, '99; Leonard, '97; Cook, '98; Rhodes, '97; Gerr, '97; Williams, '97; Cowell, '98; Smith, '98; Pomeroy, '99; Stewart, '97. Banjo Club—R. D. Smith, '96; Tillinghast, '96; Baylis, '96; Spencer, '97; George, '97; Wells, '98; Roe, '99; Kingsbury, '96; Caldwell, '98; Saussey, '96; Terry, '97; Mattison, '97; Paine, '98; Heald, '98; Thompson, '98; Westcott, '98; Martin, '99. Mandolin Club—McLanahan, '96; Conover, '96; Scheide, '96; B. H. Thompson, '97; R. B. Miller, '97; DeCoursey, '97; C. W. Andrews, '98; McCoy, '98; Powell, '98; Roe, '99; Saussey, '96; Smith, '96; Mattison, '97; Terry, '97; Paine, '98; Thompson, '98; Heald, '98; Westcott, '98; Caldwell, '98; Leonard, '96; Marvin, '96; Moore, '97; Hedges, '97; Pomeroy, '99.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CORNELL.

President Schurman's Talk to the Trustees at the Annual Meeting.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The first meeting of the enlarged Board of Trustees was held Wednesday. Those present from out of town were Henry W. Sage, Chairman; Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, Senator Horace White of Syracuse, Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, Gen. A. C. Barnes of Washington, John De Witt Warner of New-York, Miss Martha Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester, ex-President Andrew D. White, W. P. Hoyt of Buffalo, and H. R. Ickelheimer of New-York. Those not present were Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish of the Assembly, Andrew Carnegie, and ex-Gov. Flower.

President Schurman presented his annual report. He dwelt at some length on the superannuation of professors, and emphasized the fact that even at its early age the university has a number of professors who will soon merit retirement from active work. He suggested a tentative plan for the pensioning of these professors, with the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather as a basis.

Another suggestion offered was that of the establishment of a State Pedagogical College, to be formed by the addition to the general courses of a School of Pedagogy analogous to the Schools of Law and Philosophy.

The President made a strong plea for the erection of dormitories, and emphasized the need of funds with which to help deserving students.

Touching upon athletics, President Schurman said that the only restrictions he desired to place upon their practice were for the purpose of excluding professionalism and guarding against a neglect of university work. Of the Faculty's sentiment on the subject of football, he said: "It is right to add that there is in the Faculty a very strong sentiment adverse to intercollegiate football in any shape or form. The game is on trial. If it is to be preserved, its friends will find it well to keep a sharp eye on the gate money, for the saying that 'the love of money is the root of all evil' seems to be particularly true of intercollegiate football.

For the last week the college papers have agitated the subject of having the Thanksgiving vacation lengthened. The schedule provides that only one day shall constitute the vacation. A petition has been started asking that the vacation be extended from Wednesday evening to Monday morning. Up to the end of the week there were over 1,500 signatures to the paper.

It has been decided by the Debate Council that the annual intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania shall be held at Ithaca on Feb. 21. This year Cornell chooses the question and Pennsylvania the side. The subject for debate must be submitted by Cornell before Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Social Committee of the sophomore class on Friday the question whether the class should give a dance or a cotillion this year was discussed. In previous years the sophomores have always lost from $200 to $500 on its dance, owing to the fact that it has generally been held during the week of the junior promenade. After considerable hesitation it was decided to ask the class to back a cotillion again this year.

The report of the university librarian for the last year shows that the largest gift to the library consisted of the additions made by ex-President White to the White Historical Library, numbering 1,200 volumes. Of 12,218 volumes added to the general library, 4,624 volumes were received as gifts and 127 volumes were additions to the several seminary collections. The remainder were obtained by purchase. The recorded use of library books during the last year shows a great increase over previous years, the figures having grown from 88,840 volumes in 1891-2 to 93,507 volumes in the present year.

The coeds of Sage have formed a new debating club, with a large and enthusiastic membership. A new literary club and a gymnasium team were also recently organized.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Many New Plans to Provide for Social Life of the Students.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The endeavor to provide more fully for the social life of the students of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been the main effort of Provost Harrison since his installation, bids fair not only to provide for Pennsylvania the finest dormitory system in the colleges, but to equip her with other unexcelled departments. A movement is being agitated at present to provide a fine gymnasium, to be built near Franklin Field, the new athletic grounds. This has gone no further than to consider plans, but at their completion there is little doubt of their realization. The same hand which raised in two months $800,000 for the new dormitories and $100,000 for a students' hall will find no difficulty in providing the necessary funds.

The Students' Hall is rapidly nearing completion. Internal furnishing is being done at present, and promises to be soon finished. The hall will be opened by Jan. 1. In it are provided meeting rooms for all the university societies, editorial rooms for the newspapers, writing and conversation rooms, with a dozen recreation parlors. Among these are cardrooms, chessrooms, a billiard parlor, a swimming pool, and a bowling alley. The object of the hall is to afford the students an opportunity to enjoy a club life on the campus, which will provide a home for the out-of-town matriculates, during their leisure hours.

A dining hall, or commons, is also being planned to be placed in the dormitory system. This will be comprehensive enough to accommodate a student body of 3,000, and will become the centre of the student life. Similar improvements along the same lines will follow.

The present movement is directed toward dramatics. The new club, the Garrick, the exponents of legitimate comedy, will present "The Rivals" at Thanksgiving, while the "Mask and Wig" are actively arranging for their Easter burlesque. As usual, this will be written and managed entirely by the students.

AMONG STUDENTS AT STEVENS.

The First Dance of the Social Society —The Musical Clubs.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—The first of the series of three dances given every year by the Stevens Social Society was held Tuesday evening in the Stevens Hall. It was well attended and was altogether a most successful affair. The patronesses were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Mrs. Smith.

A very interesting meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which Prof. Woodward of Columbia College delivered a lecture on "Precise Base-line Measurements." Prof. Woodward's lecture was followed by reviews of the current mechanical and electrical journals by Douglas S. Bushnell, '96, and W. R. Wilson, '96.

A class in sight reading in music is being formed by W. R. MacGregor, '96, leader of the Glee Club. As Mr. MacGregor has had considerable experience in this line, the lessons will probably be profitable to all those who join, but especially to those whose aspirations for the Glee Club are checked by their inability to read music easily.

The annual shoot of the Gun Club resulted in a victory for Humphreys, '99, Summerhayes, '96, being second.

The Banjo Club met Wednesday to select a manager, but decided to confer with the other musical clubs before making a choice. The outlook for the musical clubs this year is very bright, several engagements having been made already, and a tour during the Christmas holidays is being talked of.

William H. Jennings, '96, has been appointed as one of the special correspondents of The Stevens Life. He will write on athletics chiefly. There are now no vacancies in the Board of Editors of Life but those of editors from the freshman class, who will not be chosen until about Christmas.

At their last class meeting the sophomores decided to have class canes, and selected a committee to make arrangements. They also reelected Allison and Delamater to the College Senate. The College Senate has not reorganized as yet.

CLASS COURTESIES AT VASSAR.

The Sophomore Party Saturday Evening—Addresses to the Students.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—John Fox, Jr., author of "A Cumberland Vendetta," addressed Vassar College Friday evening on the subject of "The Southern Mountaineers." After the lecture a reception was given to Mr. Fox by the Southern Club, of which he is an honorary member.

The class of '98 entertained the class of '99 Saturday evening. The entertainment was the formal reception known as the sophomore party. Mrs. Kendrick, Miss Louise Chamberlain, President of '98, and Miss Jane Dransfield, President of '99, received. An address of welcome was made by Miss Chamberlain and gracefully responded to by Miss Dransfield. The pretty ceremony of the exchange of class flowers was also observed by the representatives of the two classes. Music by the Glee Clubs of '98 and '99 and dancing were the pleasant features of the evening. The committee in charge included Miss Isabel Adams, Chairman; Miss Helen Cobb, Miss Agnes Stone, Miss Martin Jamagin, and Miss Bessie Dwight.

The freshman class has elected the following officers: Miss Jane Dransfield, President; Miss Ann Savery, Vice President; Miss Louise Ingersoll, Secretary; Miss Stella Hamburger, Treasurer; Miss Emma Lou Garrett and Miss Alice Underhill Lane, Self-Government representatives.

Mrs. Lucy Ormiston Chant of London addressed the Young Women's Christian Association on "Work Among the Poor in London."

Marsick, the eminent Belgian violinist, played before the students of the college Saturday afternoon.

Miss Lathrop of Hull House spoke to the College Settlement Chapter about her work in Chicago.

LECTURES AT TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Prof. Goodyear on Art and Sculpture—Manual Training Classes.

A series of lectures on "History of Art" is being delivered at the Teachers College by Prof. William Henry Goodyear, whose long and profitable Summer in Italy enables him to show many lantern photographs of Italian art treasures never before presented. The subjects to be considered every Monday morning from 9:15 to 10 are Renaissance architecture, sculpture, and painting. The public is invited to attend.

A course of evening lectures, also open to the public without charge, began on Friday, Nov. 15. The six lectures of the course will be given on Friday evenings in November and December, the last to be delivered on Dec. 20. Prof. Goodyear is the lecturer and the "History of Sculpture" is the subject, including descriptions, criticisms, and views of modern and antique sculpture, with special reference to the contrast between them. These lectures begin at 8:15 P. M.

For the benefit of children who attend other schools and whose parents desire them to have work in manual training and drawing, afternoon classes in four lines of work have been commenced at the Teachers College. The hours are from 3:15 to 4:30 twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, and the lessons continue fifteen weeks. With the admirable equipment of the Macy Manual Arts Building, the work is done in large, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, and under specialists in each course. Elementary woodworking, free-hand drawing, wood joinery, and wood turning are the lines of work, and the fee for each course is $5. The work is intended for boys and girls of nine to twelve years of age, and the classes in joinery and wood turning for boys of thirteen or more. Saturday mornings from 10 to 12 there are four similar courses for children for whom that time is more convenient, the fee being the same.

On Friday afternoon a reception was given by the seniors of the college to the junior class. This event, which usually occurs about this time every year, is one of the pleasantest features of the social life of the students. Hostesses of the senior class receive the juniors, and with a cup of tea and the society of a senior the junior soon feels very much at home, and by the time the informal dancing begins classes are no longer distinguishable.

Freshman Debate at Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Lieut. Davis, the Rutgers Cadet Corps Commander, has appointed P. Clark, B. F. Champion, J. J. Vail, and J. F. Drake Lance Corporals.

The old custom of a freshman speaking contest has of late years been allowed to lapse, but now the Philoclean Literary Society intends to revive it, and its President has appointed Baier and Brink, '96, and Carpender, '97, to arrange a contest.

The seniors are out with their mortar boards, which look very neat.

Frank Remsen, a Rutgers graduate, was married Thursday to Miss Sadie May Smith, at Flinders, at the residence of the bride's parents.

A Committee of Philo has been appointed to negotiate with Lafayette with a view to having an intercollegiate debate.

The effort to raise a Targum Mastodon Fund has resulted in $235 being received, and the promise of more.

Lectures at Wells College.

AURORA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At Wells College Monday and Tuesday evenings Miss Piutti, Professor of German Language and Literature, gave two stereopticon lectures on the "Wartburg." The lectures consisted not only of descriptions of the ancient castle and of the modern restoration, but also of the historical and legendary events connected with it which have made its name so famous.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart gave one of her delightful readings Thursday in Music Hall. This was followed by an informal reception given to Mrs. Stuart by Miss Smith Dean of the college.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED FOR MANUFACTuring Purposes.—The undersigned is in the market for property approximately 2,500x2,500 feet with R. R. facilities or water front on East, North, or Harlem Rivers, or New-York Bay, within one hour of New-York City. CHARLES H. DAVIS, 99 Cedar St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
14 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS, comprising block front, on west side
CAMBRELING AVENUE,
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187TH AND BAYARD STS., 24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

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IF YOU have a New-York business property, preferably down town, which will honestly pay 5 per cent. net on $100,000, I can exchange it for you for free and clear Brooklyn property valued, cash, $100,000.
JOHN O. HOYT, JR., 56 Pine St.

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33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

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Largest firms of merchants represented in these buildings. Also a few lofts.

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Apartments Wanted.

WANTED—An unfurnished apartment of 8 rooms from Dec. 1 until May 1, between 4th and 6th Avs. and 18th and 51st Sts.; steam heat; second or third floor; price, $45 a month. APARTMENTS, Box 195 Times.

Referees' Notices.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28d day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 25th, 1895.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. n4-2aw3wM&Th&n25

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 25th, 1895.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. n4-2aw3wM&Th&n25

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALFRED ROE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date October 15th, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate in the City and County of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant westerly one hundred feet from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of said street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the line of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ALFRED ROE, Attorney in Person, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 21, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ALFRED ROE, Attorney in Person, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

EAST 11TH STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—FELICE TOCCI, plaintiff, against CELESTINO TARABELLA, defendant.—In pursuance of an order dated October 31st, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the City and County of New-York, I, Felice Tocci, receiver, duly appointed in the above-entitled action, and named in said order, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on December 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by J. Montgomery Strong, Auctioneer, of the firm of Strong & Ireland, the premises directed in said order to be sold, and which, taken together, are described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, in the City of New-York, and in part known on a map showing division of part of the estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, as number two hundred and thirty-six, and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the lot so numbered; thence along the southerly side of Eleventh Street westerly thirty-eight feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-four feet ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-eight feet and eight inches, and thence northerly and parallel to Second Avenue ninety-four feet and ten inches to the place or point of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street, in said city.—Dated New-York, November 9th, 1895.

FELICE TOCCI, Receiver.

M. OWEN ROBERTS, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n11-2aw5wM&Fa&s

Legal Notices.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—VICTORINE BOURGEOIS LACHAISE, plaintiff, against ABBY B. BLODGETT and Henry H. Anderson as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will of William T. Blodgett, deceased; Ellen M. Lynch, William B. Lynch, and Minnie Lynch, his wife, Florence Lynch, Stanley Lynch, Nellie Tilden, Abby B. Blodgett, William Tilden Blodgett, Eleanor Elizabeth Blodgett, Laura E. Hunting, John Fitzgerald, Edmund Fitzgerald, Emily Charles, Christopher D. Wallace, John C. Clark, Gabriel Sonnenfeld, The Jac